REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,909.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.

535

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	28	Half yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

(These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.)

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under—

First insertion ... Rs. 5
Second do. ... ,, 2 8
Third do. ... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding ... 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

... for a considerable ... special contracts may be made.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied (Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The departure of the s.s. ASSYRIA for Calcutta and intermediate Ports has been POSTPONED until TUESDAY the 16th current, at 4 p.m.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrah... north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 2 p.m.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	6
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Guadur	22	,, Fao	6
,, Muscat	24	,, Koweit	6
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Bushire	8
,, Linga	28	,, Linga	12
,, Bahrein	30	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	[illegible]	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao	July 3	,, Guadur	18
,, Mahomerah	[illegible]	,, Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	5	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nation, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	26	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS ... on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
Mr. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than the ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of lower quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets ... from £ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings ... ,, £ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets ... ,, £ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites ... ,, £10 10 to £50
,, Chains ... Per Ounce ,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets ... from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings ... from £ 5 to £ 80
,, Lockets ... from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings ... from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites ... from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th June, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (2,0?? Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Festiman, will leave for Suez, as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, ..., CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
By all Dealers throughout the World.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

100 Casks Portland Cement.
5 Cases White Jaconets.
5 ,, Colored Prints.
10 Bales Grey shirtings, 7-8 lbs.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction, on the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Co., at Warree Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., a very commodious American Wooden House, containing one large room 32' 8" by 31' 7" and four smaller ones 15' 9" by 11' 8" and having a verandah on both sides 6 feet in width.

The Bungalow may be inspected at any time, and a plan of it seen at the Office of the Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in New Soonapoore Street, near Trinity Chapel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June 1874, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, the Mortgagee, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, and further charge dated the 21st day of May 1870, and the 8th day of February 1872, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madan, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable property:—

All that ... the messuages or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of the New Soonapoore Road, in the subdistrict of Booleshwur, containing by admeasurement, about three hundred and seventeen (317) square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,149, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and the house of Maneckjee Nowrojee Javery, and on or towards the west by the house of Edaljee Cowasjee Hirjee, on or towards the south by the house of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the north by the New Soonapoore Road, which the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bhownaggree, Byramjee Rustomjee Antia, and other tenants, and are at present in the occupancy of Bomonjee Rustomjee, Byramjee Rustomjee Antia, and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

LAST NIGHTS.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
LOST IN LONDON,
PLAYED FOR THE LAST TIME
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 11TH JUNE.

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE,
THE OCTOROON.

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE.
J. H. BYRON'S LATEST NOVELTY,
THE LACASHIRE LASS.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ....Rs. 4 | UPPER CIRCLE ....Rs. 2
STALLS ... ,, 3 | PIT ... ,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at the Office of the Company, at Hornby Row, on the 10th day of June, instant, the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held at the Office aforesaid, on the 26th day of May last, were (amongst others) duly confirmed:—

That the French Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and do transfer and sell its property and business to a new Company to be formed under the same name.

That John Westlake, Esquire, be appointed Liquidator of the Company, with power to sell and transfer the property and business of the said Company to the said new Company, in consideration of receiving 500 fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 500 each in the new Company, to be distributed among the Shareholders of the present Company rateably in proportion to the number of Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 10th June 1874.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Company's premises, Powder Works, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of June 1874, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors and Audited Accounts of the Company made up for the year ending 31st December 1873.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors.
IV. To elect Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
V. To consider, and, if approved, to pass the following as a Special Resolution in accordance with the Regulations of the Company.

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 250 New Shares of Rs. 2,000 each.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Bombay, 10th June 1874. Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from 19th to 23rd INSTANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned having purchased all the PLANT, STOCK, and GOOD-WILL of the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and MERCANTILE REGISTER PRESS, the business of the Press will be conducted by him from this date, and all Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness and at cheap rates.

BAJUNJEE EDULJEE.

No. 5 Armenian Lane, 10th June 1874.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGE,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIA.
CASH PRICE—Rs. 19-0 each.

A List of Standard Meteorological Instruments forwarded on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.

REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,

with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 102 of 1873.

NARRONJEE SHAMJEE, Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagdavi Street, without the Fort of Bombay; HURRYPURSAD SUNTOOKRAM, also Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing at Bhownuggur, in Katywar; and JUMNADASS BAPOOJEE, also a Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagdavi Street, aforesaid, and trading in partnership together under the Name and Firm of NARRONJEE HURRYPURSAD, in a House in the Nagdavi Street, aforesaid ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

CULLIANDASS NURROTUMDASS, Hindoo, residing on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, Bombay, and Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, deceased ... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 29th day of July last in the above Suit) will be put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant, as Executor as aforesaid:—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On MONDAY the 13th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns, or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by a passage and the range of godowns of the said Lukmidass Hurrybhoy, and on or towards the south by the garden of Mr. Hobb, and which said property was formerly in the occupancy of Nathoobhoy Doulutram, Bhoychund Javair, and Gopall Myrall, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eleven square yards and one ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the said public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the said bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by the range of warehouses belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and on or towards the south by a passage belonging to the said Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy and the range of godowns of the said Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, which is hereinbefore firstly mentioned, and which said messuage and warehouses were formerly in the occupation of Vaneechund Jayte, Bapoobhoy Vikram, and Ruttengur Doulutgeer, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY the 14th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Madhowset Shewshunker, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Dama Gopal's Oart, in Shaik Memon Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 179, and which said premises contain by admeasurement ten feet in breadth, and in length fifty-seven feet, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by public road, on or towards the west by the house of Ramdass Purshotumdass, on or towards the north by the house of Purshotumdass Sewlall, and on or towards the south by the house of Bhandass Kevuldass, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Kesreechund Lulloobhoy, Kurrimbhoy Vullubhoy, Deepchund Nemchund, and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4—All that piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Town, in Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, or Khara Talao, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Nos. 2870, 2870, and 2871, and standing on the name of the late Tijoorbaee, wife of Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Shaik Dadoo Sarung, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Shaik Allum bin Shaik Ebrahim Kadur, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Moola Khudabakus Rahamut Faniwall and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On THURSDAY the 16th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 5—All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Ally Oomer Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,284, and containing sixty feet in length and ten feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Dayaldass Roopji, on the west by the house of Madhowdass Runsordass, on the north by public road, and on the south by the house of Ebram Saheb Chougay, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Doulutram Marwady, Bhimee woman, and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On FRIDAY the 17th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 6—All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Memonwada, on Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment ... feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Rahimtoolla Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Hasson Vullee, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Esmail Moosa.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 7—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on the south by a tank called Gungajee, on the west by a public passage leading to Walkeshwur Temple, on the north by the property of Assechund Sookluria, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Goverdhundass Anundjee Dessai, and formerly and at present unoccupied.

It was ordered that the said Defendant, as such Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 15,346-14-5, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 4-8-2-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs, amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 15,759-6-5, and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the Defendant as Executor as aforesaid in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th June 1874.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRINCESS of WALES' Shuttle Lock Stitch Hand Sewing Machine. Price in Box, Rs. 50. BAPTY BROTHERS, Elphinstone Circle.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMAN-STORES, to be sold BELOW COST PRICE to clear Stock. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, BOARD and a COOL ROOM in COLABA. Say Rs. 150. T. G., Care of BAPTY BROTHERS.

EUROPEAN Nurse Wanted, capable of the charge of young Children. To reside in Bombay. Apply by letter to "D. O. R.," Malabar Hotel, Breach Candy, Bombay.

TO MILLS, PRESSES, &c., a quantity of "SOAPSTONE PACKING" For SALE at Reduced Rates. All sizes. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., 11, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE. Apply to Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL INDIAN TEXTURES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, *most useful* to those who take *horse exercise*, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies:—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas ... Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Umbrellas ... Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

OPENING OF NEW BILLIARD SALOON AND REFRESHMENT BAR.

I beg to inform the PUBLIC that I have THIS DAY OPENED those fine PREMISES formerly occupied by the BOMBAY CHESS CLUB in Meadow Street and Rampart Row. The BILLIARD SALOON is one of the finest in Bombay, and the BILLIARD TABLES, three in number, specially imported from England by me, are unsurpassed by any Public Tables in the Island. The Rates are extremely low. At the Refreshment Bar the best qualities of everything will be provided.

I shall give the Establishment my personal supervision, and will always endeavour to make the Billiard Saloon attractive for Gentlemen.

W. MINNS,
Late Assistant, Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, June 9, 1874.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED
GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.
NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.
CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. T. E. DECRUZ,
BAZAAR SUPPLIER AND GENERAL PURVEYOR,
CONTRACTOR FOR PUBLIC BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS.
CRAWFORD MARKET, No. 6, (NEAR FOWL DEPOT.)
COMMISSION ONLY 5 PER CENT. ON ALL PURCHASES.

MR. DeCRUZ begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that he has been for a long period connected with the above Business, and is in a position to purchase Bazaar articles of every description on most reasonable terms. From long experience he is enabled to regulate his selections according to the taste and requirements of his Constituents for whom he will secure the best qualities of articles.

Bachelors will make a large saving by employing Mr. DeCruz.

Mr. DeCruz also begs to state that by his constant endeavours, the excellence of his supplies, the moderation of his charges, and his unremitting attention to the wishes of his Customers he hopes to ensure and retain that patronage and support which he now respectfully solicits.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,
Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of
INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,
Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.
Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,
Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,
Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artisans of the *Happy Valley.*

TIGER CLAWS.
Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

RAYMOND'S
IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Canadian Manufacture.
NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32, COMPLETE.
N. V. CURRANEE,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Sole Agent.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
"A CAPITAL WATCH"
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.....6s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Parell Hill, most beautifully situated and entirely open to the westerly breeze, and has a charming view and garden. Rent very moderate.

Another Upper-storied Bungalow, next to the above, on the same Hill. Rent only Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Chinchpoogly Hill, the Bungalow just vacated by Mr. Rauwbach. Rent moderate. The Upper-storied Bungalow on Chinchpoogly Hill, lately vacated by Mr. Saunders. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 129. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 52, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

MR. WALTER THACKER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

TANGAS.—New first-class TANGAS, with hood complete, especially adapted to Mofussil use. Price Rs. 30. Two or three ready on hand. Address, SUPERINTENDENT, Sharanpur Industrial Institution, Nassick.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the final accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.—Dated this 18th day of May 1874.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTRA CHARGES DURING THE RAINY SEASON ON THE AMRAOTI (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under instructions from Government, the following EXTRA CHARGES, in addition to the ordinary Fares and Rates, will, on and from MONDAY, the 15th June, instant until further Notice, be made for the distance between BUDNERA and AMRAOTI upon Traffic booked to or from the Amraoti Station:—

Passengers' Luggage, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs:—50 per cent. added to the ordinary Fares and Charges.
Parcels:—One anna per package, irrespective of weight.
Goods:—Three pies per maund.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Wardha Valley (State) Railway will be closed on and from the 15th June, instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Hinganghat and Sonaigaon and the Wardha Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 14th instant; and, on and after the 15th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Wardha and Hinganghat, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be closed on and from the 15th June, instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 14th instant; and, on and after the 15th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of ... will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, who formerly carried on business in Bombay under the style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order dated the 27th day of May 1874, made by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, it was ordered that COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, one of the above-named Insolvent Traders, be discharged under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1874.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Cowasjee Manockjee, one of the above-named Insolvent Traders.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

WE regret the necessity of CAUTIONING you AGAINST UNSCRUPULOUS TRADERS who are IMITATING the get-up of our well-known OLD COGNACS, adopting our original heart-shaped, label, which unfortunately we failed to register, and sometimes refilling our bottles with trashy compounds of their own. Our trade mark is well known, and this we beg our friends will always insist on *being clearly shown.* The prospects of the vintages are somewhat favourable; should the Vines escape frost, prices will decline, and we shall immediately give our supporters the advantages we shall ourselves, under such circumstances, receive. It would be premature, however, to assert positively that we shall be enabled to do this. Champagnes cannot be quoted cheaper, even should a fair average yield be made, so great is the scarcity of genuine wine. We thank you for your continued kind patronage, and refer you to our House in Bombay, and in Calcutta, for all your Wine requirements, as also for our prices and terms.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
London, 1st May 1874.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, FERN LEA VILLA, GUILDFORD, SURREY, ENGLAND, conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON. Parents desirous of placing their Children, where they will receive a first class English Education, with all the modern accomplishments, combined with home comforts and maternal care, will find this Establishment in every way suited to their requirements, Mrs. Bayston having been for many years successfully engaged in the tuition and training of young Ladies.

The house is situated in a most healthy and pleasant locality, near the Surrey Downs. The highest references given and required.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favorable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows:—

Ale or Stout ... Rs. 3 0 per doz. quarts.
Do. do. ... ,, 1 14 ,, pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKER, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly: meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure such speed, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BAYTUS, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,
Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.
BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.
Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

... essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Bestheads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article ... the diagrams ... been drawn at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS;
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

COMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues to show a downward tendency, Reuter's message of yesterday afternoon reporting the tone at the close heavy, sales 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are unchanged except for Fair Omra and Mid Uplands, which are 1/16d. lower, but for arrivals a decline of 1/16d. to ⅛d. per lb. must be quoted all round. This morning's market opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 6,000, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against 4,000, and Exports to Great Britain 3,000 against 2,000 on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands in New York are again ⅛ lower, being now quoted at 18⅞ per lb. In London this morning, Consols are still at 94⅞; 5 per cent. French Rentes 94½; and Bar Silver 58 5-8d.

Yesterday's Manchester market is reported by Reuter as in favour of buyers, 8¼lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings being quoted at 9s. 1½d., a decline of 1½d. per piece, and 40s. Mule Twist at 12½d., a fall of 1⅛d. per lb.

COFFEE is still in strong demand, M. P. Ceylon having advanced to 112s. and G. O. Native to 89s., an improvement of 6d. and 2s. per cwt., respectively. Wheat is quoted 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling continue most limited, and rates are slightly in favour of sellers. We quote:—Bank Bills 1s. 10⅝d. to 13/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 15/16d.; Documents 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d. per rupee. A fair amount of Bank paper is being bought. but there are almost no private bills offering, and it is difficult therefore to see how rates can be supported.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still quiet, holders showing no anxiety to realise, while buyers are also inclined to hold off until the allotment of the new loan. Fives and a half are scarce (a considerable amount having been remitted to London lately), and buyers find it difficult to fill their requirements. Nominal quotations are:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 108½.

SHARES have been less actively dealt in to-day, and as a rule prices are easier. Bank of Bombay's first issue are ½ per cent. lower, but second issue command former prices. Land shares are quiet with an easier tendency; Press Companies are dull and lower; Spinning and Weaving scrip steady at about yesterday's rates. The leading quotations are:—

New Bank of Bombay	795
Ditto 2nd Re-Issue	485
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company	1,450
Frere Land and [illegible] Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	980
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395
Albert Co., Kurrachee	890
Berar Cotton G. & P Co	1,675
Colaba Press Company	3,300
Fort Press Co.	4,200
Mofussil Press and G. Co.	605
Scinde Press Company	505
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,650
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,975
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,880
Great Eastern	1,350
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,485
Manockjee Petit's	1,455
Morarjee Spinning	1,525
Oriental	4,250
Treacher and Company	380 x d

In COTTON no transactions worthy of notice have transpired, and prices are nominally unaltered, although purchases of parcels arriving and not in godown might be made on easier terms. Receipts yesterday show a marked falling off, being only 2,320 bales, namely 469 by boat and 1851 by rail. Exports are almost at a stand-still owing to the uncertain state of the weather.

FREIGHTS continue depressed at £2-5 to £2-10 for sailing vessels, and £2-15 to £2-16-3 for ready steamers.

In PIECE GOODS we hear of no transactions from first hands, and prices are nominally unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship LOCHNESS, 1,190 tons, Captain T Meiklejohn, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,209 bales cotton, 143 bales wool, and 500 cwts gall.

THE s. s. CITY OF POONAH arrived at Calcutta on Friday last with the following passengers from London:—Mrs. Nash and 5 children, Mr. McKay and Captain Anderson.

THE ship GEORGE GILROY, 1,084 tons, Captain T. Ferguson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dundee (February 8th) with a cargo of 1,500 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, T. Nailer sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Mathews, and infant, Captain Teasdale, and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH arrived at Calcutta on Saturday last from London with the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Webber and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, 2 children and female servant, Mr. G. Shepherd, Mr. William Edgell, Mr. John Macarthy, Mr. Charles J. Wendrell, Mr. David Valentine, Mr. M. Paxton, and Mr. Alfred Colby.

THE s. s. TANJORE arrived in Madras Roads on Sunday from Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Southampton.—Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, infant and child, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. P. Heywood, Mr. J. S. Lister, Mrs. Bruce, infant and child, Lieut. Gregson, Mr. C. A. S. Bradford, Mr. J. C. Laudret, Mr. Jones, Mr. Byron, Mr. Burberts, Mr. Graham and Mr. Keith. She left again the same afternoon taking the following from Madras:—For Southampton.—Mr. Thos. Parson and Mr. G. T. Turner.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, 1,775 tons, Captain Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, via the Canal, with the English mail, and the following cargo,—From London—175 cases copper, 80 cases metal, 20 bottles quicksilver, 2 cases hardware, 5133 bars iron, 100 packages copper sheets, 20 packages eau de cologne, 11 cases candles, 5 casks bottles, 1,255 blocks asphalt, 10 casks bitumen, 2 cases tools, 3 cases chinaware, 5 cases lamps, 2 cases saddlery, 11 cases shot and saddlery, 30 cases yellow metal, 8 cases cotton 4 cases books, 1 case spectacles, 1 case hosiery, 1 case merino, and 47 cases unknown. From Liverpool.—3 packages trusses and worsted, 1 cases sundries, 2 cases soap and haberdashery, 1 case haberdashery, 13 cases woollens, 350 packages unknown, 55 bales twist and yarn, 1 case cash boxes, 1 case drills, 1 case towell, 7 cases cotton umbrellas, 1 case thread, 1 case worsted, 2 cases boots, 2 bales flannels, 588 packages cottons, and 1 case elastic. From Southampton.—87 packages unknown. From Gibraltar—8 casks wine. From Malta.—1 box wearing apparel, 1 box gloves and lace. From Suez.—1 box rupees and notes, 1 case tobacco and paper, 1 case calico, and 1 box specie. She brought 2,102 packages for Shanghai, 395 packages for Yokohama, 1219 packages for Hongkong, 105 packages for Singapore, 6 packages for Calcutta, and 32 packages for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	London, May 5.
	George Gilroy	Ferguson	Dundee, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee.

The ship Lochness, Meiklejohn, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Malwa, to China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
5	Oriental (s)	Morby	Rangoon, June 1.
	City of Poona (s)	McNeil	London, April 25.
	Mercator	Marr	Moreton, June 3.
6	Duke of Buccleuch	Mor is	London, April 30.
	Duke of Sutherland	Russell	Rangoon, June 3.
	Ophir	Stretton	Colombo, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
5	Aratoon Apcar		
	Tanjore		
6	Mozuffer		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
7	Tanjore (s)		Calcutta.
	Bertha (s)		London via Colombo.
	Clan Alpine		Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
7	Tanjore (s)		Galle, Aden and Suez.
8	Bagdad		Rangoon and N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May 4 Albion, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
16 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
18 C. H. Soule, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
22 Attila, ship, Diarwud, from Newcastle.
25 Corinna, ss, Dryden, from Cardiff.
25 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
27 Golconda, ss, Foutiman, from Suez.
27 Australia, ss, Murray, from Southampton.
28 Atholl, ss, Scott, from Bussorah.
28 Olympia, ss, Poulson, from Hamburg.
28 Montana, ship, Leighthorn, from Liverpool.
29 Hoogly, ss, Varrangot, from Shanghai.
29 Glede, barque, Cloutman, from Zanzibar.
29 Prince Charley, ship, Longhill, from Liverpool.
29 Ithurial, ss, Prowen, from Bombay.
30 Koningden, Barret, from Batavia.
30 Headquarters, ss, Irvine, from Red Sea.
31 China, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
June 1 Tarhound, ss, Francis, from Sea.
1 Marathon, ship, Turner, from Liverpool.
2 Emiliano, ss, Lornaga, from——
2 Avoca, ss, Fraser, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.
27 Golconda, ss, Touleman, to Bombay.
28 Albion, ship, Jones, to Batavia.
28 Australia, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
28 Atholl, ss, Scott, to London.
28 Olympia, ss, Poulson, to China.
29 Hoogly, ss, Varrangot, to Marseilles.
29 Ithurial, ss, Prowen, to Liverpool.
30 Koningden, Barret, to Amsterdam.
30 Headquarters, ss, Irvine, to Marseilles.
31 Corinna, ss, Dryden, to Bombay.
June 1 China, ss, Perrins, to Suez.
2 Emiliano, ss, Lonaga, to Liverpool.
2 Avoca, ss, Fraser, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

May.
16 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
18 C. H. Soule, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
22 Attila, ship, Diarwud, from Newcastle.
25 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
28 Montana, ship, Leighthorn, from Liverpool.
29 Glede, barque, Cloutman, from Zanzibar.
29 Prince Charley, ship, Longhill, from Liverpool.
June 1 Tarhound, ss, Fraser, from Sea.
1 Marathon, ship, Turner, from Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arbitrator, 4 casks paint, Joseph Soares; Marino, 250 bundles nail rod iron, and 153 bundles sheet iron, Odowjee Kanjee; 92 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolrehmon Sallemahomed.

Milford, 2,494 bars iron, Tejpal Gopjee; 35 kegs red ochre Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford, 8 bales papers. Vuljee Essajee; 20 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Krishna s, 25 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co

Strathclyde s, 60 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co.

Lorne s, 92 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co.

Mangolia s, 10 packages wall paper, Tyabally Abdoobally and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 1 barrel brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tirsour, 142 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 65 bales cotton, Naranjee Anundjee.

Lebanon, 74 bales cotton, H. A. Gunny.

West Stanley, s, 9 bales hides, R. L. Southern and Co; 100 bales cotton, Baldewdass Damoder; 83 bales cotton, Tricutchdass Nandram; 9 bales cotton, Cursondass Cullianjee.

Marino, s, 25 bales cotton, Khutow Khimjee; 100 bales cotton Bhimraw Bhugajee; 125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton S. L. Macnaghton; 10 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass.

FROM LONDON.

Golconda s, 128 pieces and 3 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee; 213 pieces E teeth, Goolamhusson Currimbhoy; 190 pieces E teeth, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 5 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 71 pieces E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 bundles E teeth, Thara Topan.

Mongolia s, 15 cases mother o'pearl shells, M Corjee.

FOR PARIS.

Golconda s, 11 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Malwa s, 26 packages fishmaws and 19 packages sharkfins; Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 298 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 75 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias, 103 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—10th JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th June, 2-18 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 7 minutes.

Via Suez, 10th June, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 26 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 9th June, 3-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 28 minutes.

Via Suez, 9th June, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 10th June, 6-15 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th June to 9 P.M. of the 10th June is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 43	0 11
,, Galle	1 48	0 58
,, Kurrachee	0 25	0 8
,, Madras	0 50	0 9

WEATHER REPORTS

CANNANORE, 10th June, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 10th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·84, rainfall 58 cents.

MANGALORE, 10th June, 10 3 A.M.—Weather overcast wind east to south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·79 rainfall 3 inches 4 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy wind west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·72.

VINGORLA, 10th June, 6-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west mild, thermometer 84, rainfall 1 inches 10 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 9.

Jacob, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.
Downes, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Mhow.
Braine, Captain, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Mount Aboo.
Lyon, Major, 21st Regiment, to rejoin, from Matheran.

JUNE 10.

Ashburner, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Oliver, Captain, 66th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Belgaum.
Passy, Sub-Lieutenant, 41st Foot, on duty, from Aden.
Lujardin, Captain, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 10.

Peat, Captain, Sind Frontier Force, on duty, to Poona.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Lujardin, Captain, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to join, to Poona.
Passy, Sub-Lieutenant, 41st Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Johnstone, Dy. Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Tanna.

HIGH COURT.—11TH JUNE.

[Appeals before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.]

Appeals for hearing.

493-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation, &c, v Hormusjee Nusserwanjee—Ardasir Framjee.
552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
161-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Moolla Mahomed bin Moolla Cassum v Khyramboo—Shamrao. Pandoorung.
157-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Rajoo Balloo v Ballaji e Bhugwuntrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v Morarjee Goculdass S. & W. and Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani (part heard).
575-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Maddon Gopal v Ram Narayen B.—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
593-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia v Dossabhoy Byramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuvarbai widow v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas and Tyabjee and Sayani.
458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeejeebai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

191-73—Prescot and Winter—Gopinath Wassudewji and another v Surotum Succaram and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
187-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Jethajee Roopajee and another v Khooshal Jadow and others—M. M. Munshi.
198-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Adrienne Skuderaglan and another v The Secretary of State &c.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Herjee v Jamsetjee Nusserwanje T. and others—Jefferson and Payne and G. J. Mody.
201-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Manockwahoo v Liladhur Bhanjee and others—J. C. Cama.
176-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Dyall Jairaz v Khutao Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

141-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdas Goorsamul v Venayeckrow Gunpatrow and an other—Tyabjee and Sayani.
13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowrow Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotum and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
208-73—Ardasir—Pestonjee Hermusjee Kurwa v Muncherjee Sheriarjee Mistree—J C Cama.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Satta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhowundas Jugjivundas and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 12	5-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	5 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 27	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 12	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	July 3	5-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ...... ,, 0 4

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BURNETT—COXE—May 14th, at the British Consulate and also at St. John's Church, Boulogne-Sur-Mer, by the Revd. W. Sankey, assisted by the Revd. H. Turton, Arthur J. Burnett, Esq., Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), to Louisa C. A. Crawford, widow of the late W. H. Crawford, Esq., of Bombay, and daughter of the late Major George Coxe.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SEVERIN—May 28th, at Gronlund, Mungulpye, the wife of P H. B Severin, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BASTON—[illegible] Isabel, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baston, aged 10 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.

IT may be taken for granted that so long as there are native princes in India they will endeavour to secure more firearms than we consider to be desirable. Therefore, perhaps, no great astonishment will be felt when we recount that a large "haul" of these contraband goods was made on Saturday last at Tanna Station. As the circumstances are curious we may relate them. A Borah named Kureembhoy Caderbhoy brought six boxes to the station and wanted them to be sent to Khundwa, whence they were meant to be transported to Indore, which everybody knows to be the capital of His Highness the Holkar. The goods clerk, wondering what they contained, asked the Borah, who replied readily—"umbrellas and brass." Being further questioned, he offered to fetch the man at whose shop the umbrellas and brass were bought, but when this individual arrived he declined to have anything to say to the boxes. This decided the action of the station authorities, who, amid the protests of the Borah that the boxes contained only innocent umbrellas and brass, opened one box which was said to be full of nothing but umbrellas. The umbrellas, however, turned out to be the following articles:—15 double-barrelled guns and 8 rifles. Encouraged by their success, the station authorities proceeded to open a "brass" box, and found 7 bags of powder, each bag containing 25 lbs. The remaining four boxes were then examined, and each with one exception was found to contain the same quantity of powder; the exception contained 100 one lb. flasks of powder. The Borah now became less confident about the boxes containing umbrellas and brass—in fact, he seemed to realise that they did not—and proceeded to offer bribes to the station authorities if they would permit the boxes to go free. But they steadily refused Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and Rs. 200, and took the Borah before a Magistrate, when he confessed that he had brought the boxes from Bombay by cart to Tanna, where of course there would be less danger of the true nature of the "umbrellas and brass" being found out. The cartman was also brought before the magistrate, who sent him back to Bombay, in charge of a policeman, to point out the shop or house whence he carried the boxes. He stoped opposite a large chawl in the native town, and said the boxes were taken out of the verandah, but he saw nobody having anything to do with them except the Borah and his coolies. It may be asked what the police at Sion gate were about when they allowed so many suspicious-looking boxes to pass without challenge. It may also be urged that it would be to the public advantage if some of the station-masters were made preventive officers, for we are convinced that this case which was discovered at Tanna by good fortune is only a sample of many which have been successful. In fact, it is suspected that this same Borah has on two previous occasions exported "umbrellas and brass" to native States. For one case discovered, fifty probably are not, and this may account for the statements which have appeared in an up-country contemporary with reference to the plentiful supply of arms and ammunition which seems to be possessed by independent chiefs. We are aware that it is a difficult matter to effect the complete disarmament of a large subjugated country, and statesmen hold extremely different opinions upon the question of permitting feudatory states to supply themselves with large quantities of offensive weapons. During the recent discussion in the British Parliament as to whether the English Government should retain the Gold Coast possessions, Earl Grey contended that however much a sovereign power may attempt to prevent arms from being imported into a subject country, arms would find their way into that country somehow, and that therefore the best thing to do was to recognise the inevitable fact, and utilise it for the benefit of the public revenues by putting a heavy duty upon each weapon. Against this remedy several cogent arguments might very appropriately be urged. If preventive officers do not discover contraband weapons when they are prohibited to be imported except under very stringent conditions, they would probably be as unsuccessful if the importation of arms were free except in the matter of a heavy duty; for unquestionably numerous attempts to evade payment of the duty would be made. Again, even if feudatories consented to pay the heavy duty, it is a serious question of policy whether it would be advisable to permit a large number of deadly weapons of precision to find their way, for a mere money value, into the hands of people who have certain natural inducements to become our enemies. Supposing, for instance, that the Ashantees had had better opportunities of obtaining British arms, it is extremely doubtful whether Sir Garnet Wolseley and his little army would be alive now to tell that they had ever been in Ashantee land. On the whole, we are inclined to consider, so far as India is concerned, that, although a good many "umbrellas and brass" find their way into native states, not nearly so many do so as would if the provisions of the Disarming Act were repealed, and if all an unscrupulous chief had to do was to screw money out of his subjects in order to gratify his passion for possessing large and efficient arsenals and armouries.

A PERUSAL of the letters of "Impartial" and other Kattywar scribblers shows very plainly the existence of a clique in that province who are most desirous of keeping all Colonel W. W. Anderson's proceedings from the light of day; and who, when they find this light thrown upon them by local correspondents, at once endeavour to brow-beat the latter into silence by all manner of personal allusions and insults. These penmen must entertain a very false idea of the public press, its privileges and its duties to the public, and of its powers of getting information, if they think that by means of terrorism the affairs of a great province, and the Political Agent who rules it, can be shrouded from public view. In no way is this desirable: nothing more unwholesome could happen in the Kattywar Agency: nor is there any reason why Colonel Anderson or his irresponsible favourites should be excepted from the criticism to which all public men in England are subjected. Knowing that the gallant Colonel himself is a supporter of British liberty of opinion, we cannot understand the extreme personal bitterness of the penmen to whom we allude. They seem unable to discuss any subject without getting into a rage. The mention of Mr. Peile's name is to them what a red rag is to a bull; and we strongly suspect that they are members of the Tammany Ring that had for so long dominated Kattywar affairs until Mr. Peile went there when they felt the change. With the commencement of the monsoon the Ring will doubtless collect round the Agency waiting, like squelched toads, in anger and dismay for the returning foot of Mr. Peile, and croaking their miserable complaints into each others' ears. For it is well known that the power of the Tammanies has been greatly reduced; some have been removed to situations outside Kattywar: the appointment of a Judge has practically abolished their interference with judicial proceedings, and they know that their doings may be discussed in the newspapers. Being mostly natives, they hate Mr. Peile because he preferred to trust his British assistants, civil and military; and for this reason they lose no opportunity of attacking his reputation during an absence which we are happy to state will not be of long duration. As an instance of the venom of the Tammany Ring, and its desire to keep everything secret, we lately drew attention to a scurrilous attack on a correspondent who reported the fact that Mr. Gregor Grant had been engaged for the claimant in the great Jaitpore succession case to look after his interests in England. This fact had been known in Kattywar even when the trial was proceeding; what was the harm then in letting the public into what was no secret? It is a common practice to mention in the newspapers the names of advocates engaged in cases, and we never heard before that any learned gentleman objected to it. Why then should these Kattywar penmen take the matter up as if they themselves had sustained personal injury by the mention of Mr. Grant's name? The press is not to be bullied in this manner. There was even in the Jaitpore case a special reason why the claimant's advocate should be known. He is not a member of the bar and is not under its restraints: it is therefore highly indispensable that the public, the Government here, and the Secretary of State in Council, as well as the Jaitpore Chiefs in possession, should know exactly who it is that undertakes the claimant's case. Mr. Grant Duff did not hesitate the other day to expose before the Committee of the House of Commons the nefarious and improper overtures made by some of the undertakers of Indian cases in order to attract the custom and money of Native Chiefs; so long as this evil exists, it is obviously desirable that every undertaker should work under the restraints of public opinion: and, while neither we nor our correspondents have any desire or reason to make unfavourable comments on Mr. Gregor Grant's business, we insist that we have as good a right to mention his name in connection with the Jaitpore case as the reporters had to mention Dr. Kenealy's name in the Tichborne trial. We do not believe Mr. Grant or his son-in-law, Colonel Anderson, would themselves object to what is so obviously usual: why then should these Tammanies rage and imagine a vain thing?

They often write, as if, not the Political Agent alone, but all his surroundings, Syed Ulvee and Krishnajee Luximon, the farcical reviews of Mr. Peile's judgments, Showjee and Jadavrai the Azums, were all overshadowed with this cloud of sanctity which made public allusion to them a sort of sacrilege. They forget that it is impossible in these days for an officer who makes himself conspicuous to be treated as a Grand Lama. Irregular appointments of Vakeels, open display of favouritism to particular persons, sudden and tricky dismissal of ministries will in any country be fair subjects of newspaper comment. But this comment may as well be conducted in a gentlemanly way, without descending to the unparliamentary tone which the Tammanies affect. Mrs. Partington could not keep back the Atlantic with her mop: neither will the whole Tammany Ring do any serious injury to the freedom of the press. We hope now that they will expend their energies more feasibly; and, as their doings cannot be hid, we assure them that we shall find more pleasure in commending them for good behaviour in future than we do now in administering rebuke, however gently.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Pioneer* finds itself in "a position to say" that the Government of India has actually recognised the nomination of Abdoola Jan as heir to Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul. It, however, qualifies this statement by further adding that the Government has only "acknowledged the receipt" of the information forwarded to it by Shere Ali as to his choice of a successor. We do not see what more the Government could have done just now, though we agree with the *Pioneer* that the British Government is bound to stand by Shere Ali and to protect the heir of his choice against Yakoob Khan. Whether it will do so or not depends on that still unknown quantity, the *political* capacity of the present Viceroy of India. Lord Northbrook has shown himself the equal of any of his predecessors in the administration of Indian home affairs; but his foreign policy remains to be developed.

THE list of missing ships connected with the trade of this port grows more alarming as the season advances. We have already noticed the probable loss of the Michael Scott, Shalimar, and several others. The fine iron ship Broughty Castle left Tyne, Dec. 27th, with a cargo of coals, and has not since been heard of; and as a ship that sailed about two months after her arrived yesterday morning she is looked upon as missing. The Mooresfort was burned at sea, and the Norval, another iron ship, put into the Mauritius totally dismasted. The Royal Saxon, which went round from this and loaded jute at Calcutta, which port she left in October last and has never since been heard of. The Sir Walter Scott, after discharging here, proceeded to Rangoon and loaded rice for the United Kingdom, sailing 28th October last, and has not since been heard of. With all these losses amongst sailing vessels it is satisfactory to state that not a single Canal steamer, homeward bound, has been lost throughout the past season, the heavy losses which have occurred being confined to steamers from Calcutta and China.

THE "fair Fulooksoor," the Turkish girl whom a local connoisseur in female beauty recently interviewed and called a "Dudu," is destined to come once more before the notice of the public. It will be remembered that the man who abducted her from Turkey under rather romantic circumstances, and tried to sell her in Hyderabad, where there are several Arab gentlemen who are always ready to put a market value upon new or rare charms, was captured by the police and sentenced at a recent criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court to two years' imprisonment. We understand that the friend of Syud Mahomed Burgunzee, the prisoner, objected strongly to the conduct of the police in laying hold upon him in the Nizam's territory, and that the matter has been under the consideration of the Government of Bombay, who approve of the action of Mr. Souter in the matter and desire that their approbation should be made known to the Secretary of State, before whom apparently the friends of the Syud intend to carry his case. We also believe that the Government intend to release the prisoner at the expiry of the first nine months of his sentence. The reason of this reduction of the period of imprisonment is that it has been found there is no reason to believe that the prisoner's action in importing the girl to India for sale was part of an organisation for selling decoyed girls. But does this free the man from the effects of his individual misconduct? Did the Judge sentence him to a long period of imprisonment because he believed him to be one of a gang? or would he have sentenced him to a less period of imprisonment if he believed the man did not belong to a gang? These are pertinent questions considering that the course of justice has been interfered with in a matter which it would be very undesirable to encourage—viz., the abducting of young girls from Turkey or Cashmere and the decoying of them by specious pretences to India, where for a price they are to become a part of some Mussulman's female establishment.

MR. LINCOLN, Judge of the Lucknow Civil Court, comes in for very severe censure at the hands of the Commissioner of Oudh. It would appear from the minute of the Commissioner that the business of the Court has been conducted in a very lax manner, and the remarks of the Judicial Commissioner have been evoked in consequence of a complaint preferred by Mr. Thomas, a barrister practising in the Court, against Mr. Jackson, another barrister also practising in the same Court, and a farther complaint preferred by Mr. Thomas against the action of the Civil Judge. The minute is a very lengthy one, and the conduct of the Judge is thus commented on:—"In regard to Mr. Thomas's complaint of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Civil Judge, it is not necessary for me to say much. I have already expressed my opinion that the Civil Judge should not have revived the complaint about the expression." From a long minute published by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, there appear to have been some strange [illegible] the Civil Judge of Lucknow ending in a complaint by one barrister against the conduct of another, and also a complaint by a barrister regarding his treatment by the Civil Judge. After going through all the facts of the case at some length, the Judicial Civil Commissioner thus sums up the case between the two barristers:—"I cannot, however, say that Mr. Thomas has been guilty of unprofessional conduct to such an extent as to have rendered it necessary to refer the matter to this Court. Mr. Thomas's error is attributable rather to the laxity of procedure which obtains in the Courts in this country, especially in regard to the Rules and Laws of Evidence, than to any wilful intention on his part to be discourteous to a brother practitioner or disrespectful to the Court. However much Mr. Thomas may have sinned against the rules of forensic etiquette, in his address to the Civil Judge, Mr. Jackson has equally, if not more grievously, sinned against the rules of professional decorum in his application to the Civil Judge, dated 23rd March 1873."

THOSE who may have fancied, after reading the report of the proceedings at the last annual general meeting of the P. and O. Company, that Captain Bain and his serious charges had received such a down-setting that no more would be heard of them, will be surprised to learn that their expectations are not realised. By yesterday's mail we received another printed communication from Captain Bain, who, if we may judge him by his language, is as vigorous and virtuously indignant as ever he was in his best days. The circular is addressed to the ladies and gentlemen, proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who issued proxies in his favour at the annual general meeting. He repeats that the necessity is most urgent for appointing a Committee of Investigation into the mode of working pursued by the Board of Directors; and accuses these gentlemen of speaking falsely in their defence against his accusations in regard to the purchase of the "Deccan." He calls upon his supporters to meet him, and offers to prove at the meeting "that the answer given to his charges were either absolutely untrue or perversions of the truth in the most important instances;" that he was the means of saving £30,000 upon the purchase of the "Deccan;" that the Board had falsified the revenue during the five years and eight months the new postal contract had run to the extent of about £800,000; that the accounts submitted by the Board are "cooked" for the purpose of deceiving the proprietors to the extent of many hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling; "that the Chairman, Mr. Hadow, who taxed me in connection with the Reserve Fund, with placing before you a 'dishonest' and 'unfaithful' account of the Company's operations, said so without any foundation, and that his own account of that Fund, which he declared (page 14) to have amounted in 1866 to £619,000, was *absolutely untrue*. Also, that the last Annual Report sets down this Fund at £432,123 invested thus, viz:—in ships or buildings, £322,639, and in stores, &c., £109,484, which totally deceives you, and that in reality the Fund *has no existence whatever except on paper*. That before the Board could pay the dividend amounting to £81,000, declared in December, 1873, the reserve of stores and of cash receivable combined were diminished by a sum of £101,218, while the *general* indebtedness were increased by £91,707, and in addition to these, debentures were raised to the extent of £100,000." Other charges are made, and Captain Bain offers to prove them all. Now, these charges are all of a most important nature, and ought, we think, to be capable either of easy proof or of easy refutation. No harm could be done if the Committee of Investigation which Captain Bain calls for were appointed, provided that in the event of his serious charges being disproved, he bears the sole expense of the investigation, and apologises to those he may have slandered. That such charges should be made without every effort being taken to rebut them would be a severe blow at the reputation of a highly respectable Company.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CONNON.

IT is with the deepest regret we have to announce that yesterday evening a telegram was received from Alexandria, conveying the distressing news of the death of Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate of Bombay. Mr. Connon's health had completely broken down when he went away on three months' leave in the beginning of March; but his stay in Italy seemed to have revived his strength, and, when he went on board the *Samatra* at Venice, on his return to Bombay, he appeared to be in his usual good spirits. At Brindisi, however, he heard of the death of his old friend James Taylor; and the shock of this news prostrated him. He became so ill on the way from Brindisi to Alexandria that he could not come on with the other passengers to Bombay; and he was left behind at Alexandria, with the understanding that he would be landed there and placed in the hospital under the charge of the English doctor. He sank so rapidly, however, that it was found impossible to move him; and he died on board the *Samatra*, on the 28th of May, of nervous exhaustion. His remains were interred in the English Cemetery at Alexandria. The past few months have been peculiarly fatal to men of mark of Bombay, but they have not taken from us anyone more generally beloved and respected than John Connon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

IN one respect the Bengal Famine has undoubtedly done good; it has aroused the interest of England in the affairs of her great dependency. Not a week elapses but some subject relating to India is sure to come up in some shape or other before the notice of Parliament, or is discussed by the India Association or by the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. These discussions may betoken much ignorance, but they nevertheless illustrate a growing interest in India, and wherever one moves it is apparent that that interest is increasing. At the present moment, however, we have only arrived at that stage of anxiety as to Indian affairs wherein each man advocates his own special nostrum for developing the resources and securing the happiness of the people of India, as well as the advantages to be derived therefrom to the mother-country. One man argues that because water is a scarce article in India the salvation of the country can only be realised by means of irrigation. Another man objects to irrigation and advocates narrow gauge railways. Lancashire men naturally desire that cotton shall become the chief product of the dependency, and I dare say that in Mincing Lane one may hear quite as fallacious arguments in favour of the production of coffee and indigo. It has been left to Mr. R. H. Elliot of Clifton Park, Kelso, to find another panacea in the shape of an import duty on all Manchester goods. This gentleman explained his views to the East India Association the other evening, and they seem to be these—India has an almost exclusively agricultural population; that population is increasing, and yet it depends almost wholly upon a soil which is gradually becoming exhausted. Under such circumstances the country can only turn for relief to commerce and manufacture—and especially to the manufacture of its own raw material, cotton; and in order to encourage this new form of native industry Mr. Elliot advocates "a gradually increasing import duty on Manchester goods." This would be good government with a vengeance! We have already seen in Australia and in the United States the disastrous effects of bolstering up home trade by protective duties, and, in the face of that and of her own experience, England is not likely to carry out any such proposals as those which have just emanated from Mr. Elliot. It is far more likely that Englishmen will throw their capital into the dependency, and work their own mills and [illegible] instead of in Lancashire. No only is Continental competition pressing more closely than ever upon the textile manufacturers of Lancashire, but legislative interference with the hours and regulations of labour is increasing year by year, till the trade may become so much harassed that self-preservation will drive more and more of the manufacturers nearer and nearer to the scene of the native product. It is a very general opinion among well-informed men that the Lancashire trade will barely be able to sustain the reduction of work-hours proposed by the new Government (once Mr. Mundella's) bill, and that one effect of that measure will be to send an increasing number of manufacturers into India. However disadvantageous such a change may be to England, it will be far better for India than the retrograde policy of protective duties.

Now that we are obtaining more information as to the circumstances connected with the relief of the Bengal Famine, we are also getting more correct ideas as to our own extravagant estimates of that disaster. The first impression of alarm has now died away, and the change of public opinion was fairly expressed by the *Times* this week in an article wherein it stated that though the famine had been raging for three months yet it has caused so few deaths that the average mortality of the population will be very little increased. The gradually diminishing contributions to the relief funds, and the less and less that one hears the famine discussed, suggest the fear that public opinion may now rush to the other extreme and shew too little sympathy with the sufferings of Bengal.

The Indian Budget is this year to be introduced before Parliament at an earlier period than usual, though no day has yet been fixed. The Government must however be quick about it, for there is some talk of Parliament rising by the middle of July. A couple of nights would dispose of all the remaining estimates, and besides the estimates there is very little for the present Government to deal with. They have thrown their sop to the publicans, but neither the House nor the country will allow it to be accepted, that is, as to its chief advantage—the extension of the hours of sale—and there is not another subject on the order-book which cannot be disposed of in a couple of hours if the House be so minded. The matters which have been under discussion, and which chiefly concern India, have been a question by Sir Charles Dilke respecting the new treaty with Kashgar. Sir Charles has evidently no very great faith in the Russian, but Mr. Forsyth, speaking on the authority of his brother, assured him that the Ameer had nothing to fear from Russia, and Lord George Hamilton, while evidently desiring to say as little about the treaty as possible, admitted that it acknowledged the Ameer's independence. I have not heard much opinion expressed about the execution of that treaty, but so far as it has been uttered it is entirely in the direction of approval. In the Lords the Marquis of Salisbury has made the *amende* to some of the subordinate officials in Bengal whom he had censured at an early period of the session for the indifferent manner in which they executed the orders of Sir Geo. Campbell. But the most interesting parliamentary incident to India has been the impeachment of one of its old and most able military commanders, Lord Sandhurst, for irregularities in his post of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. True, the vote of censure was negatived without a division, but it was evident from the tone of the debate, and from the feeling expressed in the members' lobby, that this result was owing in no little degree to the magnanimity of the House. It may also be very largely attributed to the fact that Mr. Anderson, the member who brought the motion forward, is not a popular man in Parliament. Like many more who combine politics with commercial speculation he has soiled his fingers—if not his character—with the Emma Mine, and many of those who have been mixed up in that business have been sent to Coventry. It was a singular rôle for the dismissed Chairman of the Emma Mine Company to impeach an army officer of pecuniary irregularities. The general opinion is that the House took a sound common-sense view of this subject. It was something like the well-known verdict—"You are not guilty, but you must not do it again." The debate will do good both to the army and to the War Department.

The Czar's visit to England has been a very marked success. Save a little squabbling among the foreign ministers with the Lord Mayor as to precedence, there has been nothing to mar the week's festivities. I happen to know from those who have had the honour of conversing with the Czar that he has most unequivocally expressed his delight with what he has seen, and, strange as it may seem, this lord of legions has been most gratified with the excellence of our little army at Aldershot, and our artillery, and arsenal at Woolwich. On returning to Buckingham Palace after the Albert Hall concert (and this was also after his reception at the Crystal Palace, and the city) he remarked—"What use *[illegible]* is this English middle class!" It is understood that he has not talked politics, for he is an indolent monarch, fond of quiet and of good living, and most markedly exhibiting his happiness when sitting by his daughter's side or holding her hand in his. But Count Adlerberg and Count Schouvaloff have had one or two interviews with Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury, and, though the knowledge thereof has been kept as secret as possible, a question will most likely be put upon the subject in Parliament. These interviews are supposed to have had relation to the policy of England and Russia in regard to Central Asia, and to the designs of Russia on the south coast of the Black Sea.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales's debts are just now becoming a matter of prominent conversation in West End society. A rumour has got abroad that His Royal Highness [illegible] money, and that the income of the Duchy of Cornwall is to be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. I know from a reliable source that the Treasury has not yet had any application on this subject, and I greatly doubt whether the Prince is in debt to the extent which is represented. It is, however, notorious that he has spent his money very freely, and that much of it has gone in maintaining duties of State which usually fall upon the sovereign.

A WORD FOR THE WEAK AND HELPLESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in this morning's paper that P. Ryan, Esq., Police Magistrate, refused yesterday, in Mrs. Bushe's case, the offered bail of Rs 2,000. Well might the Mahomedan husband retire disgusted. I will not attempt to justify bigamy in any shape or way, but will simply point out an almost parallel case. I allude to Mr. Melville, the Punjab Commissioner. In this recent case, the husband embraced Mahomedanism, and was said to be a convert to the faith of the Prophet of Mecca. I prefer to call him a pervert. There is such a profanation of religious ideas in supposing that any mere outward ceremony like circumcision or baptism can change a man's inward and spiritual nature and belief that any intelligent Mahomedan or Christian must either smile or sigh at the assumption. Mr. Melville was a married man, with wife and children in England. He turned Mahomedan, as above described, and married a Mahomedan girl of 14 or 15 years of age. But no condign punishment was awarded him for bigamy. He was not put in prison and refused bail, as in the unfortunate Mrs. Bushe's case. The crime, if there has been a crime committed by this male and this female bigamist, is surely equal. There may have been extenuating circumstances in both cases. It would be sorry to pass a hasty judgment on either party. But why should such severity be dealt out to the weak woman, when the strong man had the utmost leniency awarded him. It is to be hoped that some one of our young Bombay barristers will be chivalrous enough in the cause of [illegible] to take up this case of Mrs. Bushe, and get that lenity and forbearance awarded to her, to which she has an equal right as any similar sinner of the other sex. Marriages are sometimes said to be made in heaven. I am a married man of a quarter of a century's experience, and can safely and truly avow a belief in the dictum [illegible] and any marriage tie that can be [illegible] galling chain to either husband or wife, or to both should meet with sympathy from every human being.

Lauder's lines "to [illegible]" are very [illegible]

We all wish many things [illegible]
Which now [illegible]
You should [illegible]
On the roadside, [illegible]
And other flowers have [illegible]
Before you singled out your [illegible]
Many have left the search with [illegible]
Who sought for heart, and found [illegible]
The brightest stars are not [illegible]
To follow in the way to rest.

L.

GREAT NUISANCE OF DRUNKENNESS NEAR THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY AND THE MARINE BATTALION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will confer a great boon upon the public at large by your inserting the following few lines in your widely circulated journal.

On my way home from the Native General Library, 1st Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao, I saw a police sepoy beating a tom-tom and announcing to the public that a Bhandari license for the retail sale of fermented toddy liquor has been granted. I beg to bring to the notice of our able Police Commissioner, Mr. Souter, that intemperance to a great extent already exists in that locality, and from seven in the evening up to a late hour in the night the residents of that locality, which is thickly populated by respectable Europeans, Portuguese and Parsees, are greatly annoyed by the noise and shrieks of the staunch worshippers of Bacchus. Not only are the residents of that locality annoyed by this great nuisance, but the peace of the frequenters of the Library, which is situated in the same locality, is often disturbed by the dreadful shrieks of the half-seas-over men, and those who come to drink at the pure fountain of knowledge are reluctantly obliged to leave the institution to their great disgust.

The barracks of the Native Infantry and the Marine Battalion are also close at hand, and the granting of a new license will add its quota to the existing intemperance among them, about which the complaint of the Brigadier-General of the army and the commanding officers of detachments has not yet ceased; and this will add fuel to the fire of their cutting vexations.

Sir, if my memory serves me right, I believe nearly about two years ago the local Government, paying due attention to the repeated complaints made in your and your contemporaries' journals about the increase of intemperance, appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Cannon, Dossabhai Framjee and Mungaldass Nathoobhai, for devising some means towards lessening drunkenness, whose wise suggestion to decrease a stated number of licenses successively for three years, and to recoup the loss entailing upon the revenues by increasing the license fees of the remaining licenses, was fully approved of by Government, and their resolution passed on the same subject.

The above suggestion has been brought into effect since last year when fifty licenses were closed.

Sir, I may mention here, that our worthy Commissioner, with whose valuable advice the Committee had arrived to this decision, is a great detester of intemperance, and exerts by every means in his power to decrease as far as possible this great nuisance, and he will, I am fully confident, no sooner his eyes catch these lines, at once take measures to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants of the 1st Marine Lane, by disallowing the license in that locality, and further the subject of causing to beat a tom-tom was to ascertain the wishes of the residents thereof.

In conclusion, I respectfully solicit the favour of your giving space to the above lines in your forthcoming issue, in order that our energetic Commissioner may withhold granting the license in this locality (which will be granted in a day or two), and grant it in some other place, where it is likely to cause less annoyance to the public.

Bombay, 7th June.

A REVEREND.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N. B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

The British Exports for May amount to £2?,250,000, showing a decrease of £1,375,000. The Imports amount to £28,500,000.

A monument to Prince Rajaram of Kolapore has been unveiled at Florence.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords the new India Council Bill has passed through Committee. The Marquis of Salisbury explained the necessity of the measure, and alluding to the satisfactory result obtained by the appointment of a special Cabinet Minister for Finances, stated that it was proposed to follow that precedent in the matter of Public Works, with a view to establish such a system of supervision over irrigation and railway works as would prevent them from becoming a permanent burden on the resources of India.

STORMY MEETINGS OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 10th JUNE.

The proceedings of the Assembly are marked daily with stormy incidents. M. Gambetta yesterday delivered a speech in which he accused the Ministry of favouring the Bonapartists, and stigmatized the Bonapartists as wretches. His speech caused great disorder, and a tumultuous scene ensued, M. Gambetta being requested to retract his words, which however he refused to do.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

ROME, 10th JUNE.

His Holiness the Pope has recovered his health sufficiently to resume giving receptions. Among other receptions since his recovery, His Holiness received two hundred pilgrims from America yesterday.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 9TH JUNE.

Information has been received that a force of eight thousand Carlists, under the leadership of Don Alphonso, has been defeated in Arragon.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been in favor of buyers.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 7s. 6d.

8¼ lbs. do .... 9s. 1½d.

40s Mule Twist .... 1s. 0½d.

3 per cent Consols, for account .... 92⅝.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 94⅛.

Bar Silver .... 58⅜.

The heavy Mails of the 11th ult. arrived at Southampton yesterday.

Arrival—Indus.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 10TH JUNE.

The s.s. Delhi with outward mails for Bombay left at noon to-day.

The s.s. Bangalore with mails for Ceylon and China left at six o'clock this evening.

LORD DESART has, we notice, taken his name off the list of members of the Guards Club.

THE *Bengal Times* reports that Mr. Levien, late Judge of Rungpore, has asked permission to retire from the service.

THE weighment of opium at Ghazeepore has finished for this season. The outturn is larger than that of last year, and is expected to produce 50,000 chests.

A CHINESE candidate for the Civil Service of Victoria (Australia) has, we read, successfully passed the examination in Greek, Latin, English, [illegible]

"ISRAEL" will be pleased to learn that a translation of "Othello" into Hebrew has just been published in Vienna. "The Merchant of Venice" ought to follow next.

DR. BEATSON died at Simla on Sunday last and was buried with military honours the following day. He is to be succeeded as a temporary measure by Dr. Inglis.

A COUPLE of cases of small-pox have occurred in Kussowlie, one that of a European soldier. Due precautions have been taken to check the progress of the disease.

COLONEL WYNDHAM, a Calcutta paper says, is progressing well in disposing of the seats in the Opera House. All the boxes but one are already let, and half the stalls have also been let.

IT appears from the preamble of the Tichborne and Doughty Estates Bill, which has been read a first time in the House of Lords, that the proceedings of the "Claimant" have cost the family nearly £92,000.

GENERAL SIR DAVID WOOD has announced that at the Artillery review on Wednesday, during the final salute, the Emperor of Russia said to him, "Splendid, magnificent! I thank you and all the officers very much."

THE death of Mr. T. Login, Superintending Engineer, Hill Road Divisions, is announced. He was seized with paralysis and died at Nachar, about 120 miles from Simla. His body was brought in on Saturday morning for interment.

THE N. W. P. *Police Gazette* of the 3rd June offers a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders concerned in the murder at the Sirsoul station of the E. I. Railway of Baboo Mootee Lall Roy, the late station master.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the Government sheds erecting at Howrah are all being floored with creosoted sleepers, which will probably impart an appetising flavour to the rice stored in them. Whether it will be fit for food is another question.

IT is reported in Paris, says the *Triester Zeitung*, that the Prince Imperial failed in the last examination at Woolwich. He stood 27 on the list of candidates and, as only 20 were placed, he would either have to quit the College as a simple Cadet or remain another year to compete a second time.

THE [illegible] *Herald* of the 18th says—"The mother of the Khedive is seriously indisposed. His Highness is fast getting over the slight attack of ophthalmia from which he has been suffering, but still occupies a darkened chamber, his eyes not having fully recovered their strength. His Highness's case has been very skilfully treated by an Egyptian oculist."

MR. [illegible], who edited the *Friend of India* a few years ago during Dr. Smith's absence in England, passed through Bombay yesterday on his way to Calcutta. We believe that Mr. [illegible]'s return to India has nothing to do with the editorship of the *Friend*, which Dr Smith gives up again next month. His present duty is that of special correspondent in Behar for the *Times*.

THE new Oratorio, "Jesus Christ," so successfully produced in Berlin, is in three parts, with six principal scenes. The entry of the Saviour into Jerusalem and the Last Supper form the first part; the Denial of Peter, Christ before the Grand Pontiff and before Pilate, and the Crucifixion, the second section; and the final one is devoted to the Resurrection of Jesus. The characters in the score are Christ, the Grand Pontiff, Pilate, Peter, Judas, Thomas, the two Marys, a Disciple, an Angel, two servants, the two thieves, the Disciples, and the people.

TWO curious manuscripts have recently been added to the library of the British Museum. One is a portion of a treatise by King Edward VI., on "The Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ," written in French in the King's own hand, with corrections by his tutors; the other brought from the Pekin Summer Palace, is an account of the Chinese conquest of Nepaul in A.D. 1790, written in verse by the Emperor of China, the text being embroidered in red silk on a blue ground by the ladies of the Imperial family, and bound in quaintly-carved wooden covers.

THE following details of the state of the Koksur Bridge on the route via Kulu to Yarkand, recently reported to have been broken, have just reached a contemporary:—"The left abutment of the bridge with all its struts and timbers is unhurt, the right abutment is intact, but all its struts have been broken off together with the right half of the bridge." It is believed that it will take three months to complete the repairs. A proposal has been made to erect a temporary wire bridge near the scene of the accident, but it is doubtful whether that could be got ready for traffic in a shorter time than would suffice for the repairs of the original wooden bridge.

THE correspondent of the Agra paper, at Gwalior, tells us that Maharajah Scindiah has personally assumed charge of the duties of Dewan, that officer being ill, and that the Maharaja holds office from 9 to 5, and is indefatigable in the discharge of the onerous duties he has undertaken. Since the time of Dinker Rao, the writer goes on to say, a number of laws and "HidayutNamahs" have been introduced into the State, and the revenues have been increased without irritating or oppressing the people. This information, if it be correct, does not support the statements which have lately appeared respecting the serious indisposition of the Maharajah which has necessitated the close attendance of Dr. Macbeth.

EITHER the "devil" or some other equally potent Spirit must have been concerned in an event which is related in the *Madras Mail*. The Tanjore correspondent of that paper states, or is made to state, that the long wished for rain arrived on the 5th instant, and that, following upon certain premonitory evidences, it at length came down in torrents accompanied by a very cool wind. "In fifteen minutes the thermometer fell ten degrees. The strength of the squall was expended in exactly fifteen minutes, but the rain continued to fall moderately throughout the greater part of the night. The gauge registered 95 inches." We are accustomed to very heavy discharges of rain occasionally on this side of India, and both last year and the year previous we had almost unprecedentedly heavy falls, but this overwhelms us and, for that matter, we should imagine it must have had the same effect as regards Tanjore!

SAYS the *Home News*:—Two full and seemingly fair reports of the late riots at Bombay have now been issued, the one from the *Bombay Gazette* press, the other in the *Oriental Magazine*. A comparison of these accounts with the memorial forwarded by the Parsees of Bombay to the Secretary of State, shows strong reason for that full inquiry into the whole affair, which the latter asks for in temperate and well considered terms. From all we learn it seems hard to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Souter's arbitrary suppression of a harmless Parsee pamphlet fanned the flame of Mohammedan insolence; that the police failed at first to do their duty; and that Sir Philip Wodehouse equally failed to realise the need for a prompt despatch of troops to the scene of disturbance: differing markedly therein from the example set him by Lord Falkland in 1851. We can but hope that Lord Salisbury will see his way to grant the prayer of the memorialists, whose right to a fair hearing and to full redress can hardly be questioned even by those who may dispute the grounds of their indictment against the Mohammedans, the police, or the Governor of Bombay.

THERE has been much talk in Paris of two duels which were believed to be imminent. One of them was to have been between the Duc de Chartres and M. Paul de Cassagnac, the Duke being much annoyed at the attacks which the Bonapartist champion is incessantly directing against the Orleanist Princes. The friends of both parties have, however, intervened, and it is hoped that a meeting may be rendered unnecessary. The last time M. Paul de Cassagnac went out was with the ex-member of the Commune, Citizen Ranc, whom he wounded, as he had previously wounded Henri Rochefort, Flourens, Lissagaray, and other Radicals. The second affair of honour was between the Count de Montebello and the Prince Metternich. The Count considered himself insulted by the Princess Metternich at a ball, and challenged the lady's husband. The Prince declined to admit that he was responsible for this wife's actions, but accepted the challenge. The Count's friends, however, insisted that Prince Metternich should admit that he owed a reparation to the Count, and a meeting took place on May 21, when the Prince slightly wounded the Count in the right arm.

WE have reason to believe, observes the *Pioneer*, that arrangements will shortly be made for the permanent sub-division of the colossal districts in Behar whose administrative machinery, under the strain of the operations connected with the scarcity, has been found to require so much reinforcement. It will be remembered that shortly before Sir George Campbell's departure he plaintively described Tirhoot as the most under-governed part of the Queen's Indian dominions. With so many young civilians in the country ready to come forward in a spirit of heroic devotion to duty, and to accept any quantity of promotion that their chiefs may see fit to distribute, there can be no reason for perpetuating this lamentable state of things. It need hardly be pointed out, indeed, that the prospect of three or four new collectorships added to those for which the service is already competing, will evoke a desire to make Tirhoot amends for the administrative neglect it has hitherto experienced, from the borders of Assam to those of the Punjab. Ordinarily of course fresh openings in Bengal would excite but little interest among officers of the North-West, but the draughts that have been made on the N. W. P., for the service of the famine, have given some magistrates who do not belong to Bengal proper the advantage, in reference to any new appointment that may be created, of something like actual possession, at all events of being on the spot. It is impossible therefore to say at present who may not benefit from the scheme now in contemplation.

WE read in the *Triester Zeitung* of some recent important additions to the fleet of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company which now numbers in all seventy-five steamers. The Hector arrived in Trieste in the early part of May, and was preceded about a month earlier by her sister ship the Achilles. These two vessels were built by the well known firm of Denny Brothers of Dumbarton, and are fitted with all the most recent improvements and appliances. Care has been taken to adapt them specially for the India trade. They are 345 feet long, and the saloon, which is said to be furnished in the best style of the day, is 100 feet in length: the passenger accommodation is moreover very superior, there being abundant convenience for ladies and families. Speed has been also attended to, and at the official trial the ships exceeded 12½ knots an hour. In addition to the above another new steamer, the Pollux, was launched from the company's own dockyard on the 14th ultimo. The ship and engines and all appertaining thereto were constructed on the premises of the Company under the control of Signor F. Petke, Technical Director of the Company, who besides is the designer of the vessel. She, also, in addition to carrying a large cargo, has been built with a view to the passenger trade and has superior accommodation for 36 first and 18 second class passengers. The launch caused considerable excitement in Trieste, and the ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Baron Elio Morpurgo, chairman of the directors, in the presence of a large and influential company. The company is yearly increasing and improving its fleet, which, as we noticed above, has already reached a considerable magnitude, and would seem to be keeping steadily in mind the motto on its corporate seal which is "FORWARD."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 22.)

Admiralty, 21st May, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Fredrick George Innes Lillingston has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 22.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd May, 1874.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Lord James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Royal Horse Guards, Herbert Thellusson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice A. R. Mackenzie, resigned. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Richard John Waldie-Griffith to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th May, 1872.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Major Henry W. Berkeley retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

7th Hussars, Veterinary-Surgeon Francis Walker to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant Egremont Eaden Shearburn, from the 3rd West York Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice P. Green, promoted. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

12th Lancers, Lieutenant Edward Wentworth Fisher Holden Alleyne resigns his commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

15th Hussars, Lieutenant William White to be Captain vice E. H. Rochfort-Boyd, retired. Dated 13th May, 1874.

18th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant Bernhard Drysdale Moller to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th May, 1873.

19th Hussars, Quartermaster William Langdale retires upon half-pay. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

20th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant John Eustace Jameson to be Lieutenant, dated 4th February, 1874, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 8th May 1873.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-General George Campbell C.B. (late Bengal), to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., G.C.B. (late Bengal), deceased. Dated 9th May, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Bell Wallace C.B. (late Bombay) to be Colonel, vice Sir A. B. Kembail, K.C.S.I., C.B., (late Bombay), promoted Major-General. Dated 10th May, 1874.

Major William Denis-de Vitre (late Bombay) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Wallace (late Bombay), promoted. Dated 10th May, 1874.

Captain Thomas Carr Fletcher (late Bombay) to be Major, vice Denis-de Vitre, promoted. Dated 10th May, 1874.

Captain Charles Hart Pickering to be Major, vice C. B. Brackenbury, placed on the Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Lieutenant Herbert Frederic Gaimes to be Captain, vice T. C. Fletcher (late Bombay), promoted. Dated 10th May, 1874.

Lieutenant Henry Haughton Hardinge, to be Captain vice C. H. Pickering, promoted. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Brigade Depot, Quartermaster Donald Munro, from the 58th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice W. Fraser, retired on half-pay. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

3rd Foot, Lieutenant George Robert Taylor to be Captain, vice S. J. Dyer, retired. Dated 13th May, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Julius Batt Backhouse to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

8th Foot, Lieutenant John Parry Hamer retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Henry Hopton Montresor to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th September, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 8th May, 1873.

14th Foot, Captain John Wilson retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Withers Ravenshaw to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th May, 1872.

15th Foot, Lieutenant Edward James Singleton to be Captain, vice J. McMurray, retired on half-pay. Dated 13th May, 1874.

Captain Francis Henry Garnett retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Montgomery Bridson Ingall to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Hanstock, from the 97th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice C. A. Grubb, transferred to the 91th Foot. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Hillyard Henry Angus Cameron to Captain, vice W. Klingender, made supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the Hertford Militia. Dated 19th March, 1874.

Lieutenant Henley Charlton Wynn Griffith retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

18th Foot, Lieutenant George Avery Godfrey to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Samuel Phillips, who resigns that appointment. Dated 23rd May 1874.

21st Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Torrens Lyster retires from Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

[illegible] Foot, Lieutenant [illegible] to be Captain, vice H. C. Wilkes, retired. Dated 13th May, 1874.

28th Foot, Lieutenant John Henry Edward Hinde to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. J. B. Wither, promoted. Dated 23rd May 1874.

30th Foot, Quartermaster James Robinson is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

31st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Alexander George Cumine to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th May, 1872.

45th Foot, Colour-Serjeant George Alfred Jones, from the 8th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice B. Briscoe, transferred to the 37th Foot. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

49th Foot, Major Thomas Erskine Arthur Hall retires upon half-pay, having been appointed Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

51st Foot, Lieutenant Edward Theophilus Murray, from the 25th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice W. Sibbald, retired on half pay. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

53rd Foot, Captain William Lowry Auchinleck to be made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia. Dated 13th April, 1874.

58th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Col. Charles Hood retires upon half-pay. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

60th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Guy Theophilus Campbell, from the 1st Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant H. D. Browne, promoted. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

74th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Douglas Hay retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

83rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Edward Charles Lethbridge Walter, from the 85th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

87th Foot, For Lieutenant George Christopher Oldfield Courtenay is superseded for absence without leave, dated 29th October, 1873, as stated in the Gazette of the 28th October, 1873.

Read, Lieutenant George Christopher Oldfield Courtenay retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 29th October, 1873.

89th Foot, Captain Duncan Campbell, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

106th Foot, Captain Francis Warden to be Major, vice E. Lloyed, retired on half-pay. Dated 13th May, 1874.

Lieutenant William Ainsworth to be Captain, vice F. Warden. Dated 13th May, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Edward Noel to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Prittie resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

1st West India Regiment, Arthur Graves Spratt, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. H. Hardward, transferred to the 80th Foot. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Edward Story Humphreys, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C. J. L. Hill, promoted. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Samuel Block Orr, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant John Williams, deceased. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Lieutenant John Meredith Maltby to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. C. Allinson, promoted. Dated 20th March, 1874.

2nd West India Regiment, James Henry Thompson, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant vice E W D Ward, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

The appointment of Douglas Minto Allen, Gent, to a Sub-Lieutenancy, dated 28th February, 1874, is cancelled. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major David Woods retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 18th April, 1874.

Major-General Richard Cornwallis Moore, C. B., Colonel Commandant, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., G. C. B., Colonel-Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, deceased. Dated 10th May, 1874.

Colonel Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball, K.C.S.I., C. B., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Major-General, vice Moore, promoted, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 10th May, 1874.

Captain Cavendish Charles FitzRoy, half-pay, late 68th Foot, to be Major. Dated 28th October, 1869.

Lieutenant Leslie Phillip Smith, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Quartermaster William Langdale, 19th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Captain upon retiring on half-pay. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Honorary Surgeon Charles Doig, retired, Subordinate Medical Establishment, Madras Presidency, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon-Major. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

The following promotions, with date 1st April, 1874, to take place in succession to the undermentioned Colonels of the Royal Engineers promoted Major-Generals in the Gazette of 31st March, 1874, viz.:—

Colonel J. Cameron, C.B.
Colonel J. S. Hawkins.
Colonel J. R. Becher, C.B.
Colonel H. W. B. Bell.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. Tayler, C.B.
Colonel R. Maclagan.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Henry Clement Swinnerton Dyer, Royal Artillery.
Major William F. Adams Colman, 8th Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major Robert Edward Henry, half-pay, late 86th Foot.
Major Leonard H. Lloyd Irby, half-pay, late 74th Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major Andrew Green, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade.
Captain and Brevet Major Alexander Maclean, half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, and Staff Officers of Pensioners.

To be Majors.

Captain Richard C H Germon, 9th Foot.
Captain Alexander James Weeding, 33rd Foot.
Captain Robert Edward Roe, half-pay, late 86th Foot, and Staff Officers of Pensioners.
Lieutenant and Captain Robert Charles Goff, Coldstream Guards.
Captain George Kennedy Shaw, [illegible] Foot.
Captain Philip [illegible] Victor [illegible], [illegible] Foot.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, in consequence of the death, on 13th April, 1874, of Major General J. D. Stewart, Bombay Infantry:—

Brevet Colonel Charles James Conway Mills, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brigade Depot, to be Major-General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 14th April, 1874.

Major Thomas Elliott Hughes, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th April, 1874.

Captain James William Hassell, 1st Foot, to be Major. Dated 14th April 1874.

The following promotions to take place in accordance with the provisions of the 27th clause of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Percy Douglas, Bart., Colonel of the 98th Foot, to be General. Dated 14th April, 1874.

Major-General David Pott, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 14th April, 1874.

Major-General William Irwin to be Lieutenant-General Dated 14th April, 1874.

Major-General Henry Darby Griffith, C.B., Colonel of the 5th Lancers, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th April, 1874.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment in consequence of the death, on 17th April, 1874, of Lieutenant-General L. S. Bird, Bengal Infantry:—

Brevet-Colonel John Josiah Hort, CB, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brigade Depot, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 18th April, 1874.

Major Charles Coote Grant, half-pay late 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 18th April, 1874.

Captain Robert H P Doran, 50th Foot, to be Major. Dated 18th April, 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gray, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th November, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd December, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 24th December, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Rodney Brown, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 17th March, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable William Henry Herbert, half-pay, late 4th West India Regiment, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General, Eastern District. Dated 9th May, 1874.

MEMORANDA.

The legal representatives of the late Major Richard Raphael Meade, half-pay, late 8th Foot, are permitted to receive the value of the Commission formerly held by him.

Riding-Master and Honorary Captain William Rant, half-pay, late 5th Lancers, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 29th April, 1874.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Kendal Bushe, half-pay, late 59th Foot. Dated 22nd December, 1873.

Captain and Brevet Major Cavendish Charles FitzRoy, half-pay, late 68th Foot. Dated 1st May, 1874.

Captain Spencer Ley Greaves, half-pay, late 34th Foot. Dated 1st May, 1874.

Lieutenant Anthony John Charles Donelan, half-pay late 9th Foot. Dated 1st May, 1874.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, at *low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 6th June, was 48 feet 3 tenths: in the corresponding week last year it was 40 feet 2 tenths.

WE have heard from good authority that Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Ambaidas has paid Rs. 10,000 into the Government Treasury at Ahmedabad as a donation towards a Female Training School, which is to be erected there.

THEFT.—Mr. Comyn, of the Byculla Club, reported to the police that on the night of the 8th instant a silver watch by Bennett, and a hair-chain, both valued at Rs. 40, were stolen from his possession. Enquiries are being instituted.

THEFT.—One Bunnia Nurse charged Kooshal Rama, a Hindoo, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft, on the 6th instant, of several gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 49. These were pledged by the defendant to one Lalla Nuttoo for the sum of Rs. 27. His Worship sentenced the defendant to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and made over the Rs. 27 to the poor-box, with the consent of Lalla Nuttoo.

[illegible] Samuel Brooks charged Cheen Chun Tedab, a Chinaman, before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, for keeping a house for the sale of intoxicating drugs without previously obtaining a license from the Commissioner. The ingenious constable detailed in Court a crafty plan he had adopted to surprise the unfortunate Chinaman. It appears that he despatched a sepoy with a marked silver coin to purchase opium at the defendant's shop, while he (Constable Brooks) waited at some little distance to watch the issue of his deep-laid scheme. At a given signal he rushed in and discovered the Chinaman in the act of selling the opium. His unfortunate victim pleaded guilty, and his Worship committed him for trial to the ensuing Petty Sessions.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—The case in which one Jairam, carrying on business in the name of Hurridass Godoo, was charged on the 4th inst. before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with selling saffron intended for human consumption which was unfit for the purpose was continued yesterday at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Eugene Charles Schrottky, chemical examiner, stated that he had received two samples of saffron from Dr. Weir and that one consisted of adulterated flour, while the other was a highly adulterated sample of saffron. The stuff had been coloured with oil and red oxide of lead to give it the appearance of saffron. He considered it a poisonous article, the internal use of which would be attended by serious consequences. Further evidence was taken at considerable length, and the magistrate dismissed the case, on the ground that there had been no evidence adduced to prove that the article was intended for human consumption.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST THE MAHOMEDAN PROSELYTE.—Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday, on behalf of Emma Sophia Bushie alias Lennon, who was arrested on the 8th inst. on a charge of bigamy, and begged that his client might be admitted to bail on the ground that she had had no opportunity of collecting evidence for her defence. His Worship remarked that her legal adviser could always have had access to her, and that the fact of her being under confinement was no hindrance whatever. Mr. Nusserwanjee then requested to be permitted to reserve his right of cross-examination, as that Court had not the power to deal summarily with the case; and the indulgence was granted. Meer Ahmed Khan Pathan was then called into the witness-box. Mr. Nusserwanjee urged that as the witness was the husband of prisoner, and he was about to be made use of to give evidence against her, he (Mr. Nusserwanjee) would ask the Court to previously accept some independent testimony. His Worship replied that the witness was *not* the husband of the defendant, and stood in no legal relation towards her whatever. Mr. Nusserwanjee then stated that he did not desire that the evidence of the witness should be altogether excluded, but merely suggested the advisability of first hearing some independent evidence. Mr. Ryan remarked that the pleader's argument was based altogether upon an illegitimate hypothesis; that the defendant was not the wife of the witness; and if anything at all had aided and abetted her in the commission of an illegal act: but he would, however, postpone the case for a week. A second application for bail was made, which the magistrate emphatically refused to entertain, remarking that several witnesses for the prosecution had been already spirited away with a view to defeat the ends of justice, but he hoped that the arm of the law was sufficiently long to reach them, and he was resolved to bring them on the scene again. He was of opinion that the prisoner would be more comfortably provided for in the Common Jail than in the native town; that his decision was final, and in exercise of discretion that was allowed him, he would not accept bail.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th June 1874.
Open 42? Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,910	0	0
Merchandise	95,601	0	0
Earth Trains	1,461	0	9
Electric Telegraph	523	0	0
Total Rs.	1,46,495	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1873.
Open 4?? Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,073	0	0
Merchandise	1,01,158	0	0
Earth Trains	80	0	0
Electric Telegraph	426	0	0
Total Rs.	1,44,737	0	0
Increase Rs.	1,758	0	0

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council, held on 9th inst., there were present Charles Curry, Esq., chairman, the Hon'ble Narayen Vasudevjee, Dr. T. Blaney, Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M.D., Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Mahomed Alli Rogay, Esq., Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., Shantaram Narayen, Esq., Col. J. S. Trevor, R. E.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner was also present.

Read letter from the President Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, No. 91 of 1874, dated 3rd June, stating that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee propose to recommend to Government the transfer of the present Dhobies' Lines from the Esplanade to the excavation at Chowpatty at [illegible] of Malabar Hill, on the assumption that the [illegible] will continue to supply Vehar Water at the [illegible]s. 100 per mensem.

[illegible] Council adhere to the view expressed [illegible] the 17th March last, to the effect [illegible] sufficient space for drying, be gran[illegible] Dhobie Lines, the Council will re[illegible] construct lines. And that the [illegible] accede to the suggestion of the [illegible] to continue the supply of V[illegible] Rs. 100 per mensem to the [illegible] Esplanade Fee Fund Com[illegible] pattee.

Read correspondence between [illegible] jee Shroff and the Municipal Com[illegible] the former to the Chairman relative [illegible] the west side of the Baroda Railway [illegible] station which causes annoyance to persons [illegible] neighbourhood.

Atlantic. Peeping Tom. Boscobel. Leolinus. Kidbrook. Aquilo. George Frederick. Amber... Point.

Resolved—That the letter from Mr. Heerjeebhoy [illegible] jee Shroff be recorded with other papers for next Budget and considered with other proposals for [illegible] works.

The consideration of a proposition made by Surgeon-Major Hewlett for providing the Health Officer with a laboratory was deferred.

With reference to an application from the Health Officer for sanction to the purchase of 36 bullocks to replace those carried off by rinderpest, it was decided that as this is an unfavourable time of the year for buying, the purchase of more bullocks be postponed, and that in the meantime, should it be absolutely requisite to procure additional bullocks, the acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to hire the same.

Read the following letter dated June 6th from the Sanitary Commissioner to the Chairman of the Town Council on the subject of the removal of the Carnac Bunder Night Soil Depot:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, June 6th, 1874.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Town Council, the following remarks upon the proposal of the acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ravenscroft, for the abatement of the Carnac Bunder nuisance. If I understand it, this proposal is only put forward as an alternative, to be adopted should it be found inexpedient, or impossible, to carry out the great scheme of drainage and sewerage, devised by Major Tulloch, R.E., modified by Mr. Pedder, and again modified by the Work's Committee of the Town Council.

2. As it may not be generally known how the night-soil depot came to be established on its present site, I venture to recount the arrangements which existed previously, and from these it will be seen how urgent was the necessity for change of site and improvement in the system of working.

3. When in 1851 our eastern foreshore was little more than one long reach of crannied rocks and fetid mud, there used every day to be emptied on to it, at Chinch Bunder, some 44 cart-loads of night-soil; it was simply emptied there, and the tide was trusted to for removal. Then, at Mr. Conybeare's suggestion, two iron tanks were placed there, and a depot was formed much like that now in use. It was pretty nearly midway between the Musjid and Elphinstone overbridges, about 100 feet beyond the line of railway. The capacity of both tanks was only 5,018 cubic feet, and the Frere Road now crosses the very spot where the discharge-pipe ended.

4. In 1866 the advancing reclamation had so closed in upon the depot, and it was such a nuisance, that the Elphinstone Company not only suggested its removal, but offered to contribute a share of the cost incurred. At this time a slaughter-house stood alongside the present Carnac overbridge, and as it was Municipal property, it was resolved to shift it, and to make on its site the new night-soil depot. The arrangement was sanctioned by Government Resolution in the Public Works Department No. 115 C. W.-174, dated August 6, 1866, and the place was opened on the 10th May 1868. The cost of construction was about Rs. 40,000.

5. There are two masonry tanks, each 48ft. by 16ft. by 6ft., and their capacity is 9,216 cubic feet. A 15-inch iron discharge-pipe leads to the sea face of the Carnac Bunder wall, *where its outlet is exactly 15 feet from the pipe for water-supply to the shipping.*

6. It has been calculated that, from the districts served by Municipal halalcores, the daily collection of night-soil should be 147 tons, and the average of the last seven years has been 134. The difference of 13 tons may be taken as representing the amount swept up with street refuse, or otherwise uncollected. The required capacity was for night-soil, *plus* contingent rainfall, *plus* the water from a 4in. main discharging from two ordinary stand-pipes for six or seven hours. Excluding rainfall, and taking round numbers it may be said that, whilst stowage is required for about 20,000 cubic feet, it has been provided for 9,216 only.

7. The nature of the work is such, that the less said about it the better; but although it may not be described, it can be imagined what a nuisance it must be whilst it lasts; and be it remembered it does last for about one-fourth of every day, and the daily collection is an increasing quantity. The cesspool carts arrive at the depot as early as 11 P. M., or earlier, and their contents are little more than ordinary house sullage, very liquid and very offensive. The bunghies with their baskets begin to arrive from 4 A. M. onwards, and last of all come the carts from the subordinate depots. The busiest hours are from 4 till 11, but sometimes it is 12 and 1 o'clock before all is finished. As a rule, the depot is open for 12 hours, and in full swing for 6 out every 24. There is a standing order that the tanks are to be emptied 3½ hours after high-water, but the figures above given are proof that it cannot be carried out. It is absolutely necessary to raise the valve, and so regulate the escape as to maintain the highest tank level; and if this were not done there would be overflow.

8. If it is seen now what a nuisance must be the depot it need only be added that within the immediate area of its influence there lie the N. I. lines, the principal thoroughfare to the busiest bunders, *and the siding at which arrives the whole of the meat supply for the markets.* At the outlet the nuisance affects the chief centre of trade—a place where, all day long, passengers are coming, and going by steam ferries, where troops are embarked, and disembarked, where from morning till night, and sometimes from night till morning, the crowd is constant and then work busiest.

9. A Port Trust Committee has lately visited this outlet, and the nuisance was felt in all its loathsomeness; but if a worse be wanted—worse because the sense of sight is also offended—let them go *to the other end of the pipe*, to the depot, and there watch one morning's work. Apart from the nuisance, tangible and real within the enclosure there is the outside taint far stronger and more widespread. Let them go on to the crowded overbridge, into the sepoy lines, to the meat siding; let them widen their circuit until again they can draw breath, and then think what it must be to live in that circle for 6 hours out of every 24.

10. Mr. Ravenscroft proposes to extend the pipe for 150 feet, and discharge at 10 feet below low-water spring-tides; but, assuming that this be done, it only deals with one end of the pipe: it relieves the outlet, but what about the greater nuisance, the depot? Is the game worth the candle?

11. Under the existing system there are section centred upon which the bunghies work with their baskets, and from these the carts work upon their centre, the Carnac Bunder depot. Retaining the subordinate points, or shifting them as may be convenient, *I would change the chief depot from Carnac Bunder to Camateepoora; within the well-made, well-laid sewers of that district, and the lower level sewers across the Flats, I would lay a glazed earthenware pipe of the requisite diameter (a pipe within a pipe); I would carry it straight to Love Grove, and there discharge.*

12. Too well do I know the storm of dissent that this proposal will raise; but in our dilemma have we another alternative? Our position is this: These best able to form an opinion tell us that, financially, it is beyond our means to undertake Major Tulloch's scheme in its entirety. Others say that Mr. Pedder's proposed modifications must be rejected, and Government rightly insist that the Carnac Bunder nuisance must be abated.

13. It would be scant courtesy to Mr. Pedder to suppose that he had not well considered every detail before coming to the conclusion that the cost was beyond us. On the question of cost there can be no theorising: so we are bound to accept his statement, or to show where he is wrong. In hard unbending figures let it be shown how the whole scheme may be had, but let it not be said that mere cost is beside the question. As well may it be said that the inferior class of houses should be disallowed, because, from a sanitary point of view, they are not the best obtainable.

14. If, then, for some time to come, Major Tulloch's scheme must be shelved as beyond us; if Mr. Pedder's modifications of it are to be rejected as fraught with danger, and if the depot be closed as a nuisance, not necessarily dangerous to health, but none the less a nuisance at Common Law, the Love Grove outlet may be forced upon us (we have been glad enough to use it before now); so it is as well to face it, and see what it really means. We are told that, if the night-soil is sent there, it will add "158 tons of solid matter daily to the sewage;" but is it so? The following are the average quantities passed every day through the tanks of the Carnac Bunder depot:—

	Tons.		Gallons.		Cubic Feet.
Fæces	32	=	[illegible]	=	1,150
Urine	102	=	23,005	=	3,681
Vehar Water	420	=	90,000	=	1?,038
	554	=	124,185	=	19,869

15. It is not pretended that these are absolute quantities, but they are fair approximations based on careful calculation of the amount of excreta avoided and collected; and they give a fair idea of the relative proportions of the several constituents. True, the total daily collection has been estimated at 147 tons, and, very often it is more; but the daily actual of the last seven years has averaged 134, and, dividing this into fæces and urine, there are 32 tons of the former to 102 of the latter. It is this mixture that is carted through the streets, and, what with the filling and the shaking in transit, it is tolerably fluid by the time it reaches the depot. Here it is run into tanks, and with it there go 419 tons of Vehar water. This is used for washing down, cleansing, and flushing; and wherever the depot, it will always be required; so it is a constant element in calculating the discharge. For six years both depot and outlet have been cruel nuisances; but it is not in evidence that they have affected the public health, nor is it necessary to ask whether they have or have not; for their removal is urged upon the far simpler ground, that the stench they give out is not to be tolerated in that neighbourhood.

16. Were the problem of nightsoil disposal so far solved that no further thought need be given to it, and by some happy chance were relieved of it once and for ever, it would not rid us of our pumping station. Major Tulloch's scheme, in its entirety, can alone do that; and, in its entirety, it is beyond us: so as long as the sewage outfall is at Love Grove, what possible harm can there be in sending the nightsoil there too? At the Bunder outlet the discharge has much the appearance of dirty water running off a clay soil, and its consistency is not much [illegible]ter: at Love Grove it would run into the sewage, of advis[illegible] the daily quantity is upwards of 6,500,000 gallons. courts be [illegible] would be the combination:— with costs.—

	Tons.	Gallons.	Cubic Feet.	Ratio.
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,500,000	1,040,000	[illegible]
		33,990	15,008	0·014
		23,005	7,681	0·001
		7,190	1,150	0·001

THE NEW F[illegible]

A SUPPLEMENT to the Gazette [illegible] 4th instant, contains the terms of [illegible] be got rid of by are as follows:— [illegible] there be any

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the [illegible] would be no[illegible] in Council has resolved to borrow two [illegible] cultivated [illegible] lakhs of rupees for the public service in [illegible] a contrary [illegible] owing:—

was tried, and [illegible] notes bearing interest at the rate tal. Somewhat [illegible] annum will be issued for sums of every plot then cult[illegible] above that amount in even the danger predicted [illegible] conditions of the notes will This, I take it, is a [illegible] per cent. loan of 1842-43, theory; and what about the [illegible] part. The notes will Mr. Blaney says it is for the [illegible] thereon will be paid that the discharge in this quarter [illegible] February in each nuisance. There is a challenge here, [illegible] do I endorse it. By all means let them [illegible] do so, let them try the experiment; let eventual tender, offered, let the trial extend over one complete [illegible] the Go[illegible] let the effects be carefully and impartially noted from this be done, or else do not ask for the proof. It is [illegible] contended that there will be no nuisance on the spot; there must be, for in dealing with sewage in bulk, it is impossible to avoid it; but will the nuisance extend to inhabited areas? Judging by the past, and by the present too, it will not. It is not as though the foreshore, which first catches the breeze, and the Flats over which it passes had hitherto been cared for; it is not as though there were over them the smell of the sea alone, and that now, for the first time, it was proposed to bring to them the taint of sewage and nightsoil. Mr. Hewlett says the place is worse now than it was 20 years ago, and yet the breeze comes to us fresh and welcome. Mr. Blaney says it would be "nothing less than criminal to poison that breeze with volumes of sewage gases;" but, for 30 years, increasing volumes have been escaping into its very tideway, and it is not poisoned; except for a few hundred yards around the pumping station it is not even tainted. If for these long years it has preserved its purity, what now is to change it into a baleful poison—the night-soil? Try it: for obviously in this matter "it will not," and "it will," are equally valueless.

18. More than once the present discharge-pipe has been choked, and more than once the nightsoil has been sent to Love Grove. Emptied out on to the steps leading to the sluices, the process was just about as disgusting as it was disgraceful; but there was no help for it. A stoppage of the pipe means this. The night-soil collected, but not run into the tanks, *must* be disposed of somehow, somewhere, and soon; for the carts must be washed down, and back at their respective stations for the next day's collection. I myself have known a stoppage at 5 p.m. and the depot then closed in with laden carts. At 5 a.m. all was again working; all except the tanks and the pipe, and these were blocked for eight days. On this occasion there was no time to send the carts out to Love Grove; so they were taken down to Mody Bay, and there emptied over the sea-face of the dry packed wall. Only last year, the pipe was closed from the 1st to the 29th of April, and again the Love Grove outfall was used. The Fort night soil was emptied into Mody Bay. From Mandvee and Chuckla Wards it was just run into the drain beneath the Carnac Bridge archway and from everywhere else it was taken to Camateepoora, and sent by the ordinary sewers to Love Grove. At this time the centrifugal pump was working, and whenever it choked,—it did choke sometimes,—not only was the work stopped, but the nightsoil used to separate from the sewage and float up to the top of the pump; and, not unnaturally, the diver used to [illegible] against having to go down through [illegible] to clear away the obstruction. Then, again, there was the backwash towards the sluices; so what with this, and the breaking down, and the impounding, and the smell in consequence, matters were pretty nearly as bad as they could be: and yet, notwithstanding, these drawbacks, the effect upon the town was positively, and absolutely, nil. At the pumping station itself there was more smell, but nothing else and no sickness; and here even it was no more than at the bunder outlet, and not so bad, not nearly so bad, as at the depot. Over a manhole on the Flats it was more than usually offensive, but a hundred yards off it was barely if at all perceptible; and, speaking in a general way, there was no appreciable difference beyond a semi-circle having a radius up to the bridge over the main drain.

19. A prominence has purposely been given to these details, just to show what are the horrible inconveniences with which we are always threatened: under present conditions what has already happened, may happen again as any time, and the chances are it will happen. To-day or to-morrow, and on the spur of the moment, we may be compelled to adopt the filthy expedients here described, and this dread contingency would alone justify the demand for a change. Like Mr. Ravenscroft's proposal, mine is purely alternative; but whilst his only deals with the nuisance at the bunder outlet, mine would abate it both there and at the depot. At the same time, it is only submitted should it be determined that Mr. Pedder's modifications are to be rejected; and, in now submitting it, I would also submit the following proposition. *Without previous arrangements, and without the most ordinary precautions, night-soil has been discharged at Love Grove, and no appreciable ill consequences have resulted. If this much be granted (and disproof is challenged) it is a fair and a logical assumption, that neither will there be danger when it is discharged under completed arrangements and with every possible precaution.*

The nature of the arrangements is a matter of engineering, and I shall be glad to have the opportunity, and the privilege, of speaking about them to Mr. Walton. All that need be said of them here is, that, from first to last, they should be so perfect, that, come what may, they shall be efficient. One advantage about the suggestion is, that it can be adapted to Mr. Pedder's scheme in the same way that that scheme fits into Major Tulloch's larger project. Until the plan now under trial at Sonapoor is generally extended, (and before this can be done there must be an increased water supply,) we cannot dispense with the central and subordinate depots and tanks for the nightsoil. We cannot altogether do away with the Carnac Bunder depot, and, on this account, I have spoken of abating the nuisance. This can be done by only using the place for a very limited area: if, however, it must be abolished, there must be more carts and a longer traverse. The old tanks are each 48ft by 16ft by 6ft and I would make the new ones each 50ft by 50ft by 8ft or such a size as could give them at least four times the capacity of the old tanks, and would place them alongside of Mr. Pedder's proposed station, where the one engine might lift both sewage and nightsoil. The chimney of the engine-room I would place on the Worlee ridge and give it height of 100 feet. With tanks of the capacity indicated, the discharge could always [illegible] with the tide, and thus going there would be little [illegible] of its returning to the foreshore.

20. One word as to Mr. Pedder's proposals. For all our most crowded areas they give [illegible] the essentials of Major Tulloch's scheme; and for [illegible] that is called the Native Town there will be unquestioned improvement: up to Bellasis Bridge this is undisputed, and beyond this point what? Between this and Love Grove matters are well nigh as bad as they can be, and reasonably it may be argued that remodelled arrangements will be for the better; but should the worst happen, and should they be no better than those which obtain, we shall still have secured the improvement up to Bellasis Bridge.

21. Within the city let us look to "the initial drainage and co-operative conservancy; let us try and prevent the soakage of hundreds upon hundreds of tons of sullage and urine in and around inhabited quarters; and, in this way, let us freshen the air. On the Flats let us try and prevent the salt marsh ooze, and sewage overflow; prevent the impounding of a fetid backwash in the open drain, and provide a more ready escape for the storm waters. At the pumping station let us make provision for contingencies such as those here described. At each and all of these places there is much to be done, and I venture to say, that the more we do, the less shall we hear of that prospective phantom—a poisoned breeze.

—I have, &c.,

JOHN LUMSDAINE.
Sanitary Commissioner.

P. S.—I have not touched upon the question in its legal aspect, because, after the Law Proceedings and the Injunction of August 1872, I cannot suppose that the Corporation will at any time seek to establish a new outfall anywhere, without first securing for it a sufficient area.

Resolved—That that the thanks of the Town Council be offered to Dr. Lumsdaine for his letter, that it be referred for the consideration of the Works Committee, and that it be placed at the disposal of the press.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.—For the procession through the Hague which took place on Monday, in honour of the King of Holland's accession to the Throne, Messrs. Laurie and Son, of Dawson-street, received through their agent at Amsterdam, the order to supply the civic cavalry and civic guard with twelve dozen Bridles, Martingals, &c.

INDIAN NEWS.

ACCIDENT.—Some serious gun-shot cases have lately occurred in the Bharaich district. One of the Begums of Nanapara has arrived at Bharaich to be under the care of the Civil Surgeon, owing to a dangerous wound incurred by an accident which at the same moment killed a near relative of hers. Two sepoys have been also injured by the bursting of a gun during the firing salute in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. Of these poor fellows, one, a Sikh, who is the strongest and finest man in the lines, has consequently had to undergo an amputation; the other man has sustained minor injuries.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE LATE HUSSAR TRIAL AT MADRAS.—We learn that Colonel Prettijohn, on behalf of the 18th Hussars, has sent a handsome silver epergne to Mr. Miller, the counsel who defended five men of that regiment in the late trial, as a mark of the gratitude of the corps for his valuable services. Colonel Prettijohn accompanied the gift with a letter, in which he said he was sure none of the regiment could sufficiently thank Mr. Miller for the trouble he had taken. The epergne is in the form of a tree with basket pendants. It is supported by a chased stand, and bears the following inscription:—Presented to J. Miller, Esq., by the 18th Hussars, in testimony of their gratitude for the valuable services rendered by him to their comrades, 16th May 1874.—*Madras Mail.*

MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.—During the past week some of the leading members of the Hindu community circulated a paper which contained the proceedings of a preliminary meeting held by them for the purpose of taking measures to encourage widow marriage. The movement is headed by the Hindu member of the local Legislative Council. It is the first move of its kind in this city, and shows that our Hindu friends are not above following the enlightened example set them by their Bengalee brethren. The subject of widow marriage has been thoroughly discussed; its disadvantages and the follies of the custom have been shown us in their true light, and as the movement is headed by the leading men of the community there is no doubt that it will soon obtain a large number of supporters.—*Madras Standard.*

THE TIRUPATTY HILL COVIL.—It is rumoured that [illegible] high priest of Tirupatty is seeking a three [illegible] the late Government order regarding the [illegible] volent Institu[illegible] the precincts of the [illegible] belonging or Orphanage. Of [illegible] by Government. The [illegible] precisely, as I only [illegible] to the Tirupatty Hill [illegible] ago in its Infant depart[illegible] The high priest of the [illegible] well managed, and in excellent [illegible], and the chief [illegible] the size of the buildings, and [illegible] the death of children (boys and girls) and [illegible] without any other [illegible] much over 200. In the Benevolent [illegible] when visited by a deputation from the [illegible] Board of Education in 1871, the number of [illegible] on the roll was 80, and the attendance on the day of the deputation's visit was 55. The average attendance of boys was stated at between 70 and 80, [illegible] 130 being on the roll. The deputation, in their referred [illegible]—"The girls seemed mostly of the poorer connection [illegible] class, but in the boys' school there is a such in [illegible] again come forward, nearly one-fourth on the day we nal to expound his [illegible] and semi-Chinese, Mugs, and comes a somewhat [illegible] Christian even in name. No whether he has done w[illegible] children buy their own books. the laying aside of a name [illegible] ance. It is a most importa[illegible] might hold easily 250 or are building the South Indian [illegible] with maps, black-boards whether their influence is to be [illegible] the girls' school is side of abolishing within the [illegible] this school is a day caste spirit and caste observances, [illegible] tending to remind men that caste [illegible] existed. If becoming a Christian did at once [illegible] cut off the convert from all communion with [illegible] social standing,—if Christians are fairly [illegible] regarded by the native community as a separate caste, and a caste of good position, as Mahomedans are to all intents and purposes already, there can be no doubt that multitudes from the low caste aborigines of the South would desire to join the church. Whether the cause of Christianity would gain in the end, or lose by the accession of large numbers, influenced in the first instance only by a longing for elevation in the social scale, is a question, which, to say the least, has two sides.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PARSEES' APPEAL TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

(*Homeward Mail.*)

UNLESS we have entirely misconceived the situation, a great deal more hangs upon the consideration of the Parsees' memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury than appears at first sight. Persons not intimately acquainted with Bombay may dismiss the recent riots, and all the talk there has been about them, with the thought they are long since over and done with, and no one need trouble themselves further about the matter. Some of the lower orders of this mixed community had a street fight; the police were not quite as much on the alert as they ought to have been; the Commissioner of Police was angry because the mob got the better of his force; [illegible] shaded by unseemly proceedings; but—so think the good easy people who thus would put out of sight a disagreeable subject—the rioters have been punished, everything is now orderly, and there is an end of the affair. Such persons will find themselves, we are sure, entirely wrong. Such a deep sense of wrong as the Parsee community feels will not be removed until some persons are called in question for those days of uproar, and the precise facts, on a due appreciation of which very much depends, ascertained. It is with this desire that the Parsees of Bombay, as a body, have addressed the Marquis of Salisbury. They have nothing to hide. They place before him not only a memorial signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and heads of all the leading Parsee families of Bombay, but the full reports of the riots and the judicial proceedings as published in independent journals, and leave the case with the Secretary of State for India.

The first point to be noted is that the grievance is not a trivial one, or one that may be left to die out. It has its origin in religious differences between the Mahomedans and the Parsees; and while the disturbances themselves—the wrecking of houses and temples, and assaults upon individuals, acts of the lower classes of Mahomedans—were strongly deprecated by all influential Mahomedans, yet there is reason to believe that the riots were premeditated and the rioters instigated. But that is not half the mischief. Had there simply been an outbreak by religious enthusiasts against some real or imaginary insult offered to the memory of Mahomet by the Parsees—an outbreak duly repressed by the civil power—there would have been no room for the present memorial. As it is, the mass of Parsees in Western India—and they are a numerous and influential body, numbering nearly fifty thousand in Bombay itself—are rightly or wrongly impressed with a conviction that they have been unjustly dealt with by the authorities. They were grossly assailed in their houses by a Mahomedan rabble, they turned to the officers of justice, and were not only (this is their belief) treated with neglect, coldness, and injustice, and denied the protection they claimed, but the acts of ruffianism and murder, of which they complained, were laid at their own door, and they were held responsible for the riotous proceedings which were directed against them, and their acts in self-defence, after their property had been destroyed and their lives endangered, were construed into original offences. Whether this be all true or not, it cannot be difficult to establish. All the Parsees ask for is inquiry and a promise of future protection. Denied this, their sense of wrong can but become intensified, and a most undesirable state of things in Bombay got from bad to worse. If the Marquis of Salisbury accedes to the request now made to him, the doing so cannot give offence to the Mahomedans of Bombay, who, we do not for a moment believe sanction the excesses committed in these riots by the lower orders, or would wish to shelter the Bombay officials from any neglect of duty. On the other hand, the Parsees will be gratified, for the Secretary of State's compliance will in itself heal the wounds created, because it will remove immediately any impression that the subjects of Her Majesty in India have not a uniform claim to protection from any breach of the law.

As we anticipate that the Secretary of State for India will listen to the memorial presented to him—we do not see that he can do otherwise—we abstain from further comment upon the case, except to note one particular. It may be argued that, if not in the first instance, in subsequent days of riot the Parsees took violent measures against the Mahomedans. It appears to us that, if this was the case, they had some warrant. The Governor, when waited upon by a deputation of leading Parsees, stating the apprehension of the community, and asking for the protection of the military, gave the following remarkable answer:—"I cannot call the military into the town until I hear that the police are quite unable to cope with the rioters and suppress the riot. The members of your community ought to learn the lesson of defending themselves from the rioters, and not to depend entirely on Government, but form themselves into what they call in England special constables:" and he asked more than once, "Are you Parsees unable to defend yourselves?" Now, as the Governor refused to see that the police should do all the work of fighting the rioters—and the police force, from Mr. Souter, Chief Commissioner, downwards, had pretty clearly proved that they were incompetent to do so—it is not surprising that some of the Parsees, indignant at the destruction of their temples, and the sacking of their houses, should make some demonstration against their assailants. We must confess to be quite unable to understand the conduct of the Chief Commissioner of Police, or the position taken by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and we are therefore, for the credit of the Indian capital, and for the honour of British rule in India, as anxious as the Parsees themselves that the Marquis of Salisbury should grant their request.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISSI.

("TIMES" TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Thursday, May 21.

At half-past five this evening the service of carrier pigeons established opposite to the National Assembly, and which flies between Paris and Versailles for the use of several newspapers, lets off a flight which in ten minutes will deliver in Paris the Ministerial list, but as composed at present (6·30 p.m.) it stands thus:—

Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier Minister without a portfolio.
De Goulard .... Vice-President and Minister of the Interior.
Decazes .... Foreign Affairs.
Tailhand .... Justice.
Waddington .... Public Instruction.
De Cumont .... Public Worship.
De Cezanne .... Public Works.
De Lavergne .... Commerce.
Andre .... Finance.
Montaignac .... Marine.
Cissy .... War.

General Chareton is also talked of, but that is not likely.

The Duc de Broglie returned to Paris at 6·30. The Marshal-President consented with difficulty to part with General du Barail.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 22.)

WHAT from any point of view must be regarded as an important event has just happened in London; and all its circumstances have been commemorated by a number of newspapers, not only the largest, but the most intelligent, most unbiassed, most unfettered by official prescription in the whole world. The provincial and the foreigner—thousands of country gentlemen in our own land, millions of curious readers abroad—have been furnished with copious accounts of what they could not witness; accounts, too, which they had every reason to trust, considering the well-known purity of the English press, its robust independence, and th[illegible] though the commentator may occasionally [illegible] short-hand writer is nothing but a machine [illegible] to them. ing the facts presented to his senses [illegible] goes out of his sometimes the provincial and the fo[illegible] so out once a year wondered as they read. They [illegible], it being his ances- by a sort of glamour of unr[illegible] go to his field with great be. For the world has [illegible] the yoke of the plough on a nature—so long, as it, and plough the ground for a do or abstain f[illegible] then return to his palace. But for stances is [illegible] since his two sons raised the standard of there, and killed their uncle, and came to kill the [illegible], but were arrested, the monarch is afraid of his own shadow, and distrusts every one, especially his own numerous sons. The two sons who wanted to kill [illegible] him fled into British territory, and were taken by the [illegible] Government to Banaras, where they are at present [illegible] State prisoners. The King has not as yet [illegible]; and that his heir-apparent. It is the law here for [illegible] false ideas of marry his own sister, as she is consider[illegible] ple of London. No in the throne by virtue of her birth, [illegible] the best intentions. her is to be the next King. But [illegible], and may even lay claim powerful machineries at work [illegible] virtues. The shepherd who baffled the King's desire [illegible] brook," speaking for the news- paying the debt of natu[illegible] sat sing, country, and who [illegible]

[illegible] and writes lies in a book,
[illegible] And if any one asks me for why,
[illegible] gives him a dignified look,
And "'Tis Courtesy makes me," says I.

If they [illegible] more than Courtesy, that great virtue—the enormous value of which in the conduct of international affairs has been demonstrated by Lord Granville—is the cause of this general aberration from veracity. But even though so amiable an influence as courtesy seduce us from the paths of purity and independence, it is as well to return to them at the first opportune moment; and we call upon our contemporaries to remedy—not all at once, that would be unreasonable, but gradually and in a series of efforts—the wrong they have done to their readers' faith. It is not right, it is even dangerous as well as wrong, to misrepresent national feeling. Even though the feeling be an irrational one, its existence should be openly recognized; for popular feeling is force, and as such cannot be neglected or denied with impunity. The truth is that the Emperor of Russia was not warmly but coldly received by the public. The enthusiasm of which we have read had no existence, nor is there any excuse for asserting that anything like enthusiasm was manifested wherever he appeared. There was a good deal of curiosity, no doubt; and London can always furnish thousands of idlers ready to witness a showy spectacle, and to pay for it by the exhibition of a pleased countenance. Nor can it be said, we are happy to say, that the public failed to exhibit on any occasion the respect which is due to a great man who is the guest of the nation. But the curiosity was cold; the respect was cold; and it would be a fair account of the Emperor's visit to say that he came and went amidst silence. It will surprise many a newspaper-reader distant from the scene to hear that the Lord Mayor's show brings into the Strand every year quite as large a crowd, and covers the houses with as much or as little "bunting," as was seen there when the Emperor passed through; but it is the truth. In the City a considerable display of red coats gave animation to the scene, but that was an official sort of animation, and there was very little besides. In the Guildhall itself, though the common councilmen and aldermen and others, the Emperor's hosts, warmly welcomed him, the vast mass of spectators showed no "enthusiasm" whatever, and its greetings were warmest for other personages. In short, the Emperor of Russia was not a popular visitor. He was received everywhere with as much respect and with as much cordiality as was decent and proper; but as for the exorcism of distrust, the knitting of ties, the opening day of a new era of concord, and the rest, there was not a sign of it. So far as personal feeling is concerned, Wellington was probably as well disposed to Napoleon on the morning of the 18th of June, 1815, as the British public to the Emperor Alexander on the 21st of May, 1874: that is to say, there was no personal feeling at all, beyond respect for a great man, and an idea that national interests are above and apart from all personal considerations whatever.

We have said that this being the fact, the fact ought no to be concealed but made known, even though it were a fact to be deplored. We shall now permit ourselves to venture a little further, and say it is not a fact to be deplored. Much is due to a man like the Emperor of Rusia; but something also is due to ourselves. If he had been received in the spirit ascribed to the English public by the newspapers, there would indeed have been a great display of some ordinarily meritorious sentiments, but what would the encouragement of such sentiments lead to? To evil acting on ourselves, and in ourselves. On ourselves, because then it would appear that foreign potentates may do this country political wrong, not only without remonstrance from its rulers, but without any fear of offending its people. In ourselves, for this reason: he is far on his way to violence and faithlessness (of cowardice it is prudent in these days to say nothing) who fails to resent, even by silence, the faithlessness and violence to which he himself has been subjected. *Should* we have reason to be glad if the nation had forgotten that only two years ago the Emperor of Russia, finding a favourable opportunity, tore up the Black Sea Treaty, thereby not only undoing all that we had fought for and gained by that terrible Crimean war, but making his coup in the most abrupt, offensive, and defiant manner possible? It is true that the honour of a command in the restored Black Sea Fleet has been conferred upon an English prince, but that is not, perhaps, a sufficient satisfaction for what was an offence as well as an injury. It is not six months since a formal engagement by the Emperor's special envoy, made on the authority of the Emperor's own word, in order to soothe our apprehensions of Russian conquest in Asia, was broken; and broken without a word of apology or excuse: is it natural, is it desirable, that a breach of faith like that should be forgotten forthwith, or treated as of no account? Count Schouvaloff coming over in his master's train to exchange smiles with Lord Granville may be an amusing sight for cynical diplomats, but should we really have admired the spirit of an English public that greeted the spectacle with rounds of applause? It may be uncourteous to ask such questions, but we are glad that we can ask them with the certainty of being answered No; and we are forced to bring out the answer by the insincere twaddle that has deluged the newspaper press for a week past. The coldness of the Emperor's reception was due to a true, an honest, a necessary feeling. A rude reception would have been unworthy, and that was not what he witnessed; the reception invented by the newspaper scribes would have been yet more unworthy, and that he did not witness; what he did receive wherever he went in public was the greeting of a people disposed to show every mark of consideration due to a great potentate and the father of a lady wedded to an English prince, but neither base enough nor silly enough to feign an ecstasy of friendship which the conduct of the Russian Cabinet has rendered impossible.

No doubt it may be that the Emperor's visit may bring about a total change in the relations of the two countries. Looking to the future, there is nothing—absolutely nothing—for which we are more anxious. Moreover, we are ready to admit that the real obstacle to such an understanding, such an alliance, is to be found here as home, in the timidity and instability of English Cabinets, and the impossibility of knowing when this country may come under the domination of peace-at-any price Ministers. But there is no reason to believe that the day we hope for has begun or ever will begin; we know by the publication of recent despatches that only a few months ago it was as far off as ever. Meanwhile, we must take facts as we find them, and there is a certain degree of comfort in observing that they are rightly apprehended by the nation at large, and that of this appreciation there is no concealment.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN ENGLAND.

THE Emperor of Russia's visit to London has not excited anything like the amount of popular interest which was shown in the case of the Shah. Various explanations have been offered to account for the comparative apathy of the public respecting their Imperial visitor, but the fact itself is beyond dispute. The Emperor came to London on the morning of Friday, the 15th inst., and arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before noon. The number of persons who had assembled outside the palace on this occasion was scarcely greater than is to be seen on any day when the Queen is expected to arrive in or leave London, and there was but little cheering. Soon after the Emperor's arrival he received the members of the Diplomatic Corps, after which the chief Ministers of State were presented to his Majesty. The Comte de Paris visited his Majesty in the afternoon, and the Emperor afterwards drove out and paid a number of visits. In the evening he dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and subsequently attended a ball at Stafford House, at which about 800 persons were present.

On Saturday the Emperor paid a brief visit to the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst, and on his return to town visited the Houses of Parliament. His Imperial Majesty was received at the Peers' entrance of the House of Lords by Lord Aveland, Deputy Lord G[illegible] Chamberlain of England, and was conducted [illegible] over the Palace. The Lord Chancellor, [illegible] are ac- of the House of Commons, many [illegible] organisa- Houses, and all the officers connect[illegible] recruits; nor in attendance. The Emperor [illegible] objection, so far as minster Abbey, where his [illegible] been suggested from by the Dean of W[illegible] made against India for conducted him [illegible] defended, but they are defended Imperial Maid that they are required for the purpose a grand [illegible] are nominally paid, but upon the ground Priry are required for a totally different purpose, [illegible] rest, namely, of making India contribute toward [illegible] attended is called an army of reserve, that is to say, for the [illegible] made at the of making India pay towards the cost of the [illegible] the occasion of England, on the plea that some part of [illegible] persons present time, may possibly be required in India. 6. The Emperor and 4. Mr. Campbell's letter, further[illegible] as they walked up same principle on which this [illegible], where a Royal box had equally justify many other [illegible] Handel Orchestra. A Royal actually made, but which [illegible] side; the orchestra, which was well reserves his right [illegible] addition of several military bands, Of those other charg[illegible] [illegible]sian march; and then followed the list. 5. The Sec[illegible], sung by the choir, and accompanied by concerts wi[illegible] and organ. The scene from the Royal box Mr. Ca[illegible] very imposing. The ladies in the choir were all whi[illegible] dressed in white, with favours of the Russian colours, and yellow sashes; below them were the military bands in their varied uniforms, and on either side the male members of the choir in evening dress; while the body of the building almost as far as the eye could reach was filled with a gaily dressed crowd. After the concert, the Emperor and the Royal party witnessed from a balcony the playing of the great fountains, and then dined in the Royal saloon. At nine o'clock they again appeared on the balcony, where they remained until the conclusion of the display of fireworks, which included some devices in honour of the imperial visitor, and left the Palace about a quarter to ten o'clock, returning, as they came, by road. The Emperor (the *Times* says) was very much pleased with the whole entertainment, and in order to mark the delight which the concert had given him his Majesty asked that Mr. Manns, the conductor of the orchestra, should be presented to him. Count Brunnow has also, by desire of the Emperor, written to the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company to express his Majesty's gratification at the "magnificent fête." On Sunday morning the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duchess of Edinburgh attended divine service at the Greek Church in Welbeck-street. His Imperial Majesty afterwards received the Prince Imperial, who came to Buckingham Palace to return the visit which the Emperor paid to the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst, and in the afternoon, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh the Emperor went to Windsor and took leave of the Queen. The Royal party remained at the Castle to luncheon. In the evening the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Chiswick.

On Monday the Emperor made a State visit to the City, and it was on this occasion especially that the contrast between his reception and the popular manifestations which have made other State visits memorable was most apparent. The streets were scantily decorated, the only part of the route which presented an appearance at all worthy of such an occasion being that which lay between Temple Bar and Ludgate-circus, and though the streets were lined with people, there was not the dense mass assembled at every nook and corner which there was on the occasion of the Princess of Wales making her entry into London, or the hundreds of thousands that turned out to look at the Shah's diamonds. The roofs were not crowded many a window was empty, and locomotion, except in the narrow parts, was easy. The procession consisted of a few Royal carriages and an escort of Life Guards. In one of the carriages rode the Grand Duke Alexis, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian. In the carriage occupied by the Emperor were the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Emperor and all the Princes wore uniforms. The route was along the Mall, past Charing-cross, through the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and Cannon-treet, to Guildhall. The streets from Temple Bar to the Guildhall were guarded by troops. The scene inside the Guildhall was very brilliant. The guests alighted at a pavilion splendidly decorated with crimson draperies, ornamented with flowers. In the hall the decorator's art was limited to the canopy of gold, with crimson curtains, under which were placed the throne-like chair for the Emperor, and three other State chairs for the other Royal guests. Seats at the east end of the building were reserved for the chief officers of State and the members of both Houses of the Legislature. Opposite the entrance, on the steps leading into the Council Chamber, the band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed. On the arrival of the Royal party, the Recorder read an address, to which his Majesty replied, and expressed his sense of the hospitable and cordial reception which he had met with. He had, he said, a firm reliance on the kind feelings of the English people towards his beloved daughter, whose domestic happiness he had so much at heart. He trusted that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the affectionate home she found in this country would strengthen the friendly relations now established between Russia and Great Britain, for the mutual advantage of their prosperity and peace. The Emperor and the other illustrious guests were then entertained at luncheon in the Council Chamber. Four toasts were proposed, namely, "The Queen," "The Emperor of Russia," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the rest of the Royal Family," and "The Lord Mayor." The first three were proposed by the Lord Mayor, and the last by the Emperor. The Imperial and Royal party then returned to Buckingham Palace by way of Queen Victoria-street and the Thames Embankment. There was some cheering at various points of the route, but not of a very hearty character. In the evening the Emperor dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, and afterwards went to a State concert at the Royal Albert Hall. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck were also present. The Royal party remained until the close of the concert.

On Tuesday the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis, went to Aldershot, and attended a review of about 15,000 troops. The day was fine, and the operations, which consisted of a march past and a few manœuvres in the Long Valley, were successful. Large numbers of spectators from London and the surrounding country were present. In the evening the Emperor and the Grand Duke Alexis attended a State ball at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck were also present. On Wednesday the Emperor visited Woolwich and went over the gun factories, the hammer-house, and other manufacturing department of the Arsenal. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge; and at luncheon in the mess-room of the Royal Artillery Barracks the Imperial party was joined by the Princess of Wales the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Imperial and Royal visitors then went to Woolwich-common, where a large crowd had assembled to see the artillery review which had been announced. Here the Prince Imperial, who was in his cadet uniform, joined the Royal party. Six batteries of horse and ten of field artillery, ninety-four guns in all, were on the ground. After the review the Imperial party returned to London, and in the evening the Emperor and the Grand Duke Alexis dined with Lord Derby at the Foreign Office. Covers were laid for sixty, and the company included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the French, German, Russian, Austrian, and Turkish ambassadors, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the Earl and Countess Granville, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. At ten o'clock there was a reception which was very numerously attended and at which the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh were present. The rooms were elegantly decorated, and as the company were in levée dress the scene is said to have been a very brilliant one.

The Emperor left London on Thursday morning soon after noon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge accompanied his Imperial Majesty to Gravesend, where he embarked for Belgium. A considerable number of persons assembled on the platform at the Charing-cross railway station, [illegible] a guard of honour of the Grenadier Gu[illegible] their band and colours, was drawn up [illegible] several Queen's pipers. When th[illegible] the band played the Russian N[illegible] the troops presented arms [illegible] the station, amid consid[illegible] [illegible]g of hats and handkerc[illegible] [illegible]ng the Russian Natio[illegible] [illegible]was expect- ed to arri[illegible], and leaves this spe[illegible] goes to drink the [illegible] to charge [illegible] an Exchequer during [illegible] the very last case (the Abyssinian [illegible]) the City on Monday of the troops, both European and [illegible] and the Archbishop of Expedition was paid out of Imperial Majesty at Buckingham 25. These facts are a su[illegible] bishop of Canterbury presented to of an attempt to charge [illegible] blishments at home [illegible], translated under the auspices of an army of reserve Foreign Bible Society. Dean Stanley taken of the [illegible] been drawn or [illegible] at the interview. Imperial Gov[illegible] says that an unfortunate mistake was com- 26. A[illegible] at the civic reception on Monday, which led to make [illegible] somewhat painful results. When the Corps Diplomatique sought their appointed places at the banquet in the Council Chamber, the Ministers Plenipotentiary were informed that they had no right to be in that chamber, and, on remonstrating, some intemperate officials threatened them even with expulsion. In consequence, the representatives of several important nations quitted the banquet, and, although explanations were offered while they were waiting for their carriages, they felt too much hurt to return to the scene, where they had met with such unfortunate humiliation. For some others places had been vacated by English Court functionaries, and this civility alone saved the banquet from being abandoned by the Ministers *en masse*. This is said to be the second occasion recently on which the ambassadors of the Great Powers have been thus treated by the civic authorities.

On Thursday a deputation of the English branch of the Universal Alliance was received at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of tendering their acknowledgments to the Emperor of Russia for the gracious manner in which he has expressed his sympathy with the objects of the Alliance. By order of his Majesty, the Imperial Cabinet at St. Petersburg has prepared the draft of a project consonant with that of the Universal Alliance to be submitted to the various Cabinets, and intended to determine the rules to be observed in time of war, especially in reference to the treatment of prisoners. His Imperial Majesty has also in accord with the Universal Alliance fixed on Brussels for the meeting of the diplomatic conference for this purpose, which will commence its sittings on the 27th of July next. His Majesty has signified his wish that the Government of the United States and of other distant countries to which the early date fixed for the conference may prevent a formal diplomatic invitation being addressed, should appoint delegates to represent them on the occasion.

Count Schouvaloff, a correspondent states, during his stay in London with the Emperor, gaves distinct assurance on his word of honour, that the exiled Poles can all return to Poland without feeling the slightest uneasiness. His Excellency excepts only the two or three individuals who have "committed assassination under the cloak of politics." "A Pole," however, inquires whether Count Schouvaloff's assurances to the Poles are more worthy of trust than his assurances to the British Government that Russia would not make any territorial acquisitions in Khiva.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin says that the St. Petersburg journals have been forbidden to publish any intelligence concerning the movements of the Russian Emperor during his present journey, except what has been previously published in the *Official Gazette*.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE AMEER OF KASHGAR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 15.

SIR C. DILKE rose to call attention to the necessity of a recognition of the independence of the Ameer of Kashgar, and of a delimitation of his territory. He said the subject was brought before the House a year ago; and therefore he would now speak only of the present and the future, and not of the past. A few days ago, in reply to a question, he was informed by the noble lord the Under-Secretary for India that Mr. Forsyth's Treaty had not reached this country, and therefore it could not be stated whether the Treaty recognized the Ameer's independence; but the noble lord must have been aware that such a question could not have been left to Mr. Forsyth, who must have been instructed either from the Foreign Office, the India Office, or Calcutta. The great importance the Russians attached to questions of boundary, and the way in which they watched our proceedings on this side of India quite as much as they did on the other, invested this matter with more importance than many which occupied the attention of the House. In the East Yakoob Khan was still looked upon as a usurper, and our making a treaty with him was not regarded as a recognition of his independence. Russia had made arrangements with many small princes whose sovereignty she had at other times entirely repudiated. Russia regarded Yakoob Khan as merely a sort of successful robber, and the Chinese Government was so far from abandoning its claim to Kashgar that it still appointed governors and military commanders for that territory. It would be found, on consulting the latest maps, that the position of Yakoob Khan was most precarious. The Russians had pushed their frontiers to the southern limits of the range of mountains which on one side formed the boundary of his dominions and possessing as they did complete command of the passes, they might, within five days after a declaration of war, be within the walls of the city of Kashgar. Indeed, there were at present something like 8,000 Russian troops within distances varying from three to ten days' march from Yakoob Khan's capital. It was true that Russia had of late appeared friendly to the ruler of Kashgar, but she had never recognized him, and it was quite possible that a change for the worse might arise from the expected appointment of a new Governor of Turkestar. There was no expectation that Russia would occupy Kashgar ostensibly on her own account, but it was conceivable that she might do so on behalf of China, and it would come to the same thing, in so far that it would excite the native mind in India and be a menace to our own position. The object in view in calling attention to this subject was to give the noble lord the Under-Secretary for India an opportunity of explaining how far Her Majesty's Government were aware of the importance of preserving Yakoob Khan's power in Central Asia, and of stating whether they were prepared to recognize his independence more formally than they had hitherto done.

Mr. Forsyth apprehended that there was a recognition of independence in the very fact of our having sent an envoy to Kashgar. With regard to the Chinese they had been themselves mere usurpers, having conquered the territory about a hundred years ago and been at last expelled by a rising of the people. When the Chinese domination came to an end, a member of the old ruling family was set on the throne, but he proved himself so utterly unfit for the position that one of his chief officers—no other than Yakoob Khan—was placed by the people at the head of affairs. Since that time Yakoob Khan had been the undisputed ruler of the country, and the Chinese were regarded by the people as having had no right to be there at all. The hon. baronet seemed to be very much afraid of the approach of Russia, but any one who looked at the map would see that Russia was separated from Kashgar by a series of almost impassable mountains. On three sides Kashgar was bordered by lofty mountains, not less perhaps, than 18,000 feet high, and to the east there was a trackless desert. The passes nearest to the capital, on the Russian side, were at least seven marches off. Mr. Forsyth (brother of the hon. member), who was now returning from a mission to Kashgar, had written in a private letter that he had the most complete assurance the Ameer would give no just cause of offence to his neighbours; that the British mission was perfectly understood by him to be a mission of peace, in which unfriendly feelings towards Russia had no part; and that care had been taken to impress upon him that England, Russia, and Turkey, with whom he had now entered into friendly relations, would treat him with consideration only so long as he acted strictly up to engagements, ruled with justice and mercy, and treated all traders with equality. The hon. member went on to say that he saw no reason for alarm and that he expected no other rivalry between England and Russia in regard to Kashgar than that which would occur in commercial dealings.

Lord G. Hamilton congratulated his hon. friend (Mr. Forsyth) on the success which, through the energy, tact, and ability of his brother, had attended the mission to Kashgar. When the hon. baronet the other night put a question with regard to the Treaty which had been concluded with the Ameer, the text of that Treaty had not been received at the India Office, and he thought it best to await its arrival before venturing to describe its precise import. It had now been received, and if it was moved for, there would be no objection to lay it on the table. In the preamble of the Treaty the Ameer was recognized as distinctly as words could do it, for it was there stated that the engagements were entered into with the Ameer of Kashgar and his heirs and successors. (Hear, hear.) This fact afforded a sufficient answer to a leading part of the inquiry of the hon. baronet. If the hon. baronet would refer to the correspondence laid on the table last Session he would find that Sir Alexander Buchanan, writing on the 2d of November, 1869, to Lord Clarendon, said he had a conversation with Prince Gortchakoff, in the course of which Prince Gortchakoff told him that Mr. Forsyth had "spoken to him of the expediency of establishing friendly relations with Kashgar and the Government of the Atalik Ghazee, but he said that though that ruler might have established a Government de facto, Russia had treaties with China, and could not enter into diplomatic relations with a successful insurgent against the authority of the Chinese Emperor." Sir Alexander Buchanan somewhat combatted that view and Prince Gortchakoff replied that the Atalik Ghazee had nothing to fear from Russia; but as the Government had no relations with him and the Government of India appear to have dealings with him, you can assure him on my authority that Russia has no hostile intentions towards him, or any desire to make conquests in his territories.'" And in a despatch of the same date, signed by Mr. Forsyth, that gentleman reported an interview he had had with Prince Gortchakoff, in which the Prince said to him that "if Yakoob Bey proved a good neighbour, the Russians would be happy to trade with him, and possibly hereafter, if he entirely established his independence, they might be induced to enter into negotiations with him." He had so far established his independence that Russia, it was to be supposed, had felt itself justified in 1872 in entering into a commercial treaty with the Atalik Ghazee. The hon. baronet asserted that commercial treaties in Asia did not mean very much. That was a view which it was somewhat difficult to combat, but he might, at all events, answer that a commercial treaty meant as much in Asia as any other treaty. With regard to the delimitation of the Atalik Ghazee's territories, the hon. baronet would admit that only under certain circumstances was the delimitation of territory possible; one condition rendering it possible was that they should have the consent of the ruler whose territory it was sought to define. Now the Atalik Ghazee had not intimated to the Government of India any wish that his territory should be defined. Moreover, he was informed that the Chinese Government had recently sent an army with the view of recovering certain territories which the Ameer of Kashgaria has acquired, and thus at this moment the Ameer was at war with China. Therefore, under present circumstances, it would be impossible for the Government of India to act independently, without the sanction of the Ameer of Kashgaria, and suggest to him that it should define his territory when, very possibly, that course might not be palatable to him; and even if it were palatable, the fact that he was engaged in a war with the Chinese placed insuperable difficulties in the way of such a proceeding. (Hear, hear.)

AN END TO THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

WHO has not sighed for the universal language which shall enable everybody to understand everybody else? Good old Bishop Wilkins thought he had solved the problem two hundred years ago, when he elaborated his Philosophical Language; but whoever turns over the huge tome that enshrines the Bishop's civilising idea closes it speedily with the conviction that he would rather learn half-a-dozen actual languages than commit to memory the mass of fantastical symbols spread before him. And such must ever be the fate of schemes which attempt the impossible task of making human-kind linguistically symphonetical. A different method has been worked out to a successful issue by Mr. Anton Bachmaier, of Munich, which places within the reach of the common-sense natives of every country in the world the means of communicating with each other with ease and perfect certainty, though each person is perfectly ignorant of any language save his own. This wonderful feat is, effected by Mr. Bachmaier by the simple process of numbering the *ideas* necessary for carrying on correspondence. The *numbers* are the symbols written, and they express identical ideas in all the linguistic keys; thus 1,256 is "money" in the English key, "argent" in the French, "geld" in the German "rupai" in the Urdu, "penge" in the Danish, &c., &c. A sentence written in these numbers may be penned by an Englishman and read with perfect ease by a Chinaman or a Russian; an advertisement couched in these figures will be understood all over the world by people possessed of Keys in their own languages. It will be acknowledged that, for commercial purposes, Mr. Bachmaier's scheme is of the greatest possible value, and we have no doubt it will be speedily taken up by practical men and brought into extensive use. Merchants carrying on business with Asiatic countries, the languages of which are so difficult to learn, will be specially grateful for so ready a means of communicating with native agents. Mr. Bachmaier calls his system Pasigraphy, and a Pasigraphical Society has been established in London, comprising a large number of learned and philanthropical gentlemen—having Dr. Samuel Birch, of the British Museum, at their head—for the purpose of making known in this country the advantages of this new universal interpreter.

As an instance of the sort of thing a pasigram is, we give the following as a specimen:—

? 3296. 335. 1635. 3311. 3177. 315. 1610. 370.

The meaning of which is, "What is now the price of cotton in Bombay?" Of course it would be quicker to write the sentence in any particular language; but the advantage of the pasigram is that it is just as intelligible to a Japanese or Hottentot, provided with a key in his own language, as it is to the original writer. The number of mental conceptions indexed in this way by Mr. Bachmaier is 4,334, and this number far exceeds the necessities of the most voluminous of letter-writers. The extreme simplicity of the process makes its universal employment possible by practical men of ordinary sense; and as nothing is required beyond the common *material* of typography, the printing-press may be inexpensively utilised in Pasigraphy.—*Overland Mail.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF MAY 23.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The Czar.

A PRETTY COMPLIMENT.

It is whispered that the big Brewers are going to brew XXXX, the extra X being in honour of the new Home Secretary.

OVERSTOCKED.

Cabby (to inquiring Fare, whose friend is making a call) "Oh, business is *werry* bad, Sir. Fact is, there's too many cabs a'ready; and they keep on a licensing of us as if we was so many gin-palaces!"

CAPRICORN IN THE ASCENDANT.

[illegible] says that since the [illegible] came home from Coomassie, and got that new goat from Her Majesty at the Windsor review, they have become so he-goat-istical, there is no standing them.

"SURE TO BE WELL HUNG THEN."

In consequence of the controversy between certain members of the Hanging Committee and the landscape painters, it has been decided that, in future, Calcraft shall hang all the pictures, both of figure-painters and landscapists, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

"TO MEMORY DEAR."

Enthusiastic Cricketer. Ah, last season was a good one! I'd both eyes blacked in one match, and two fingers smashed in the return match the same week! But give me 1870 over again. I got the ball on my forehead at 'short leg,' and was senseless for three quarters of an hour!" (? *And ever since.*)

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Scotch Lady (who has taken a house in the Highlands, her servants suddenly giving "warning"). "What's the reason of this? Have you not all you want?—good rooms and good fresh air and food, and easy work?"

Spokeswoman. "Yes, Mem—but—but there's no a decent laad within cry o' us!"

A TRUE FRIEND.

Humble Host. "I suppose you find swell society very delightful, don't you, Topsawyer?"

Gorgeous Guest. "I believe yer, my boy! Why, last night at dinner, now, there was I with a Baronet's lady on one side, and a Dowager Viscountess on the other, and a Lord Alfred sitting just opposite, and everything else to match! But, Lor' bless you, I'm quite content to come and dine with you, dear old boy, and drink your half-crown sherry!"

[Helps himself to another glass.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR
Churches, Schools, Clubs, | Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, | Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to
CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at [illegible] per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
4, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,
CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s,
Champagne ....at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry .... " 25 "
LARRONDE FRERES'
Margaux .... " 12 "
Chateau Lafite .... " 20 "
Superior Old Cognac .... " 25 "
Sauterne .... " 15 "
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
Maddira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.
REMINGTON & Co

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—
STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner ... Rs. 30 per doz. qts.
Victoria Berg ... 30 " "
Laubenheimer ... 15 " "
Steinwein ... 20 " "
Liebfraumilch ... 20 " "
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands ... 14 " "
Chateau Leoville ... 24 " "
Chateau Lafite ... 28 " "
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.
Do. Bottled here ... 6 " "
BRANDIES—G. Martineau ... 18 " "
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 27th January 1874.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1874.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—
Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.........."Observer" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	6	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	50
55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	55
60	184	6	8	109	15	4	68	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	1	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. C., pages 21 to 27.

HEAD OFFICE.
LONDON, 55, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
WITH BRANCHES AT
Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

BOMBAY, TREACHER'S BUILDING;
AND AT MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
DIRECTORS.
THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
R. V. HEARN, Esq., Government Solicitor.
G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.
MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
AUDITOR.
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.
AGENTS.
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

The Medical Examination of Assurants residing in Bombay is to be made by the Company's Medical Officer, Dr. Sidney Smith, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, who will be at home for the purpose daily (except Sundays) between the hours of 9-30 and 11 A.M., and at the P. O. Company's office daily from 1-30, where applicants can see him by appointment.
The Medical Examination of Assurants residing in the Mofussil is to be made by the Civil Surgeon of the Station, when practicable; otherwise, by the nearest properly qualified European Medical Practitioner.
The Medical Fee will be paid in all cases by the Company, to the Examining Surgeon on receipt of his Report, but for Policies under Rs. 5,000 it will be charged to the Assurant with the first premium.
GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR [illegible]
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,736,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 720,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 5
Subscribed Capital ....£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ....£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ....Rs. 3,671,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring ... £3,717,580-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,892,449-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st [illegible] ... [illegible]
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above ... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices
LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £7,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 .... [illegible]
Do. 1862 .... [illegible]
Do. 1872 .... [illegible]
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and [illegible] in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the Company through their Agents. Detached [illegible] and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in [illegible] insured on very favourable terms, scale on the [illegible].
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,500,000 [illegible]
— Undersigned are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, [illegible] Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	41 6	32 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	44 10	35 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	48 6	39 8	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates [illegible] from the date at which the assured leaves either [illegible] for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of [illegible] Companies will henceforth be conducted under the [illegible]
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated [illegible] amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £[illegible] sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to [illegible] annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded for the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be paid and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus [illegible] and [illegible] application at the Chief Offices of the Company, [illegible] at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.)
K. C. Macivor, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., [The London A[illegible]]
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MA[illegible] JEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised [illegible] these BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and [illegible] of their kind support. In addition [illegible] be undertakes to supply any other articles [illegible] may be required for their comfort or use
E. MA[illegible]JEE.
Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines [illegible] or Crawford Markets.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS [illegible] and with Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co. [illegible] PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an [illegible] HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of [illegible] Cut and Straw-stem Glassware, Rich Pint [illegible] and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging [illegible] 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert [illegible] Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner [illegible] Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine [illegible] laneous other articles. Also received, ex [illegible] of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. [illegible] able Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very [illegible] hired for a day or month.

RARE AND [illegible]
BEST MOCHA COFFEE JUST ARRIVED.
Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN.
A Four-seated open CARRIAGE, handsome and comfortable, with a pair of well matched, fast trotting [illegible] HORSES, with a set of plated mounted HARNESS [illegible] property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Price [illegible] to effect quick sale. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library [illegible]. The Answers to Correspondents [illegible] mance and a life history being embodied in [illegible]. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in [illegible]."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be [illegible] of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all [illegible] literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *English Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales [illegible] in structure than in the pages of the other penny [illegible]. There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them." "It is well considered with reference to [illegible] and amusing, with a fair amount of utility [illegible]. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, which can be admitted to one's household without fear [illegible], we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. [illegible] well-written novel, novelettes, useful info[illegible] throughout, answers to correspondents, [illegible] and a variety of other matters, which will [illegible] merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers, or direct from W. [illegible], 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

FOR SALE.
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the [illegible] and other Documents relating to the same. Price [illegible]

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, [illegible] Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders [illegible] and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W. and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, [illegible] Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI & Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.